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TWO SCORE NATIONS OBSERVE FOURTH AT WASHINGTON

Joy Over the Return of Peace
a Feature of the Holiday—
Songs at Capitol, Also Tab-
leaux, Floats, and Fireworks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Forty-three nations officially represented in Washington cooperated in the celebration of Independence Day. It was an expression not only of appreciation of what the United States typifies in civilization, but of joy at the return of peace. The celebration was divided into three parts:

First, a series of tableaux staged on the steps of the government buildings symbolic of the return of the people of earth to the pursuits of peace.

Second, floats which passed down Pennsylvania Avenue from the treasury to the capitol.

Third, a chorus of voices on the east steps of the Capitol followed by a final tableau representing "Peace" descending again upon the world with "Victory." "Love" and "Justice" were shown in triumph over "Hatred" and "Jealousy."

The celebration closed with a display of fireworks.

Floats of Nations

Each of the nations was represented in the parade by a float which typified its national characteristics. A brief description of some of the floats follows:

The float dedicated to France symbolized the idea of advancement. A figure representing this idea was seated on a dais with two figures, one of Alsace and one of Lorraine, seated on a lower platform, twining festoons of laurel in preparation for the homecoming of fighters.

Brazil's float included a group of 20 Brazilian sailors brought here by the Brazilian Ambassador from a battleship in New York harbor.

Il Carroccio, the chariot, featured the float of Italy. Upon the float was a bell to demonstrate the calling together of the people.

The Russian flag and naval ensign were carried by Russians who fought at the side of the Allies during the early days of the war, and a band preceded the groups playing Russian anthems.

Great Britain's float typified English Leatry. Upon a throne sat Britannia. Before the elevation was an English garden scene with a maypole surrounded by dancing children showing gladness caused by the restoration of peace.

Fuhyama Mountain, with figures of Peace and Independence seated thereon, formed the representation of Japan's float. On the corners of the float were Japanese lanterns and vases holding Japanese cherry blossoms.

Doves of Peace

Belgium was represented by seven young ladies dressed in white and riding white horses. They carried the draped flags of the seven battles, in the folds of which were white doves of peace.

The title for the Tzecho-Slovak float was "Libuse's prophecy fulfilled." This is the development of one of the oldest legends among the Tzecho-Slovak people. The float symbolized the realization of a prophecy made more than 1000 years ago.

The float of Poland typified peace. The main figure on the float represented free Poland rising out of the water.

Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes' arms were stacked and a plow was worked. In a miniature reproduction of the Parthenon Temple, an ancient Grecian ceremonial of peace was shown on the float of Greece.

China had for its offering a Pavilion of Peace, surrounded by a golden phoenix. The phoenix rises with renewed life from the ground, and typifies a new birth of the republic.

found in almost every side street. Along the wharves, too, the American flag is specially prominent.

The Times appeared today with a special 22-page American number, containing among other things, messages of greeting and good will from William H. Taft, Viscount Bryce, Sir Douglas Haig, Admiral Beatty, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Viscount Reading, Harry Pratt Judson, and Samuel Gompers.

The British section of the English-Speaking Union is celebrating the occasion by sending a message of greeting to the American people on the return of the majority of the American troops to the United States, and an illuminated address will be forwarded to President Wilson, signed on behalf of the people of the British Isles by the civic heads of the principal cities.

LABOR DEFENDED AGAINST ATTACK

Facts Are Said to Disprove the
Imputation by Samuel Gompers
That Anarchy and Bolshevism
Are Increased by Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The statement made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that the banning of intoxicating liquors is resulting in an increase of anarchy and bolshevism, was denounced yesterday by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, as a reflection on the loyalty and intelligence of the workmen and women of America.

The position taken by Mr. Gompers and exploited by an association supported by the liquor interests, Mr. Wheeler said, is refuted by the testimony of hundreds of high-standing labor leaders throughout the country. It does not represent the country as a whole. It is pointed out as significant that the Senate committee which investigated bolshevism did not discover a trace of connection between prohibition and the growth of radicalism and bolshevism, whereas it was clearly established that the liquor interests had for many years indulged in illegal, if not disloyal, activities.

"It was further noted as significant that the name of the investigator in whom Mr. Gompers had such confidence, and who reported the growth of bolshevism in Detroit under the alleged influence of a dry law, was not revealed, while the lists of clubs and nationalities to which he referred, did not bear the earmarks of American labor."

"Mr. Gompers' statement is a reflection on the patriotism of loyal sober workers of the United States, and it is pointed out as significant that the Senate committee which investigated bolshevism did not discover a trace of connection between prohibition and the growth of radicalism and bolshevism, whereas it was clearly established that the liquor interests had for many years indulged in illegal, if not disloyal, activities."

"If any anger were needed from Michigan, it would be in the 207,000 majority against the beer and wine amendment at the last election. It would be interesting to know who made the investigation in Michigan, and who cooperated with the investigators in Detroit."

"The effort to line up President Wilson with the liquor forces in the hope that he may veto enforcement legislation continues unabated, although supporters of the Administration in both branches of Congress have repeatedly declared that, from a political standpoint alone, any interference by the President with the enforcement of the law was 'unthinkable.'"

I. W. W. Officer's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—When asked what he thought of Samuel Gompers' declaration that radicalism and the I. W. W. in particular had secured a big hold in Detroit since Michigan went dry, Thomas Whitehead, acting general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., said yesterday that Mr. Gompers was putting more on prohibition than it merited.

"He's trying to save the brewers," remarked Mr. Whitehead. "The worker who lives where there are saloons, instead of fighting conditions in a proper way, draws his misery in drink. When he can't get liquor he is clearer headed and has more time to think."

AUSTRIANS OPPOSE SOVIET REPUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PRESIDENT EXPECTED TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—It is now thought that President Wilson will land at Hoboken, New York, at about 2:30 Tuesday afternoon, en route to New York on the West 23rd Street ferry and motor to Carnegie Hall, where he will respond to a welcome by Governor A. E. Smith. He plans to leave for Washington at 5 o'clock by special train.

SUPERVISION URGED OF MEAT INDUSTRY

Acting United States Secretary
of Agriculture Sees It as
Only Solution—Retail Prices
Not Justified by Wholesale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Government supervision of the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products is the only solution seen by Clarence Quisley, acting secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, of what he considers a grave problem in the food supply of the Nation. He deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts which may be summarized as follows:

With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for live stock, especially beef and lamb, so low as to be a producer that he is actually losing money, the Nation may be confronted with a decline in the live-stock industry.

No Need to Conserve Meat

There is no need longer for meat conservation. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stopping of exports for army use and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe.

With the entrance of the United States into the war a vigorous and successful effort was made to increase the supply of meat, especially beef, by civilian self-denial. Exports of beef and beef products, 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, increased to 590,000,000 pounds in 1918. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year pre-war average. The United States at present is the only large pork-surplus Nation, and Europe, with her stocks of swine greatly reduced, can consume our pork surplus readily. The beef and lamb now waiting market on American farms and ranges must, therefore, find its outlet at home. In 1918, for the first time in many years, the production of meat animals gained ground in the losing race with growth of population. Americans should not lose the advantage made under war pressure.

Steer Prices Decline

The prices of medium and good beef steers on foot at Chicago show a decline since March 1, 1919, of from \$1.50 to \$3.90 per 100 pounds, or 14 per cent on an average. For choice and prime beef steers, the decline was from \$4.15 to \$4.75 per 100 pounds, or an average of 23 per cent.

This situation is serious for the farmer and the consuming public as well. Many cattle raised in response to the demand for meat production for the army are now maturing and it is marketed on a falling market which causes heavy loss to the producers. Stockmen do not deserve to be penalized for their patriotism, but should be supported by the consuming public by discriminating consumption.

The department is aware that much of the reason for the hesitation of the average housewife to increase the amount of beef in the family diet is the excessive retail prices which now prevail. The sale prices are not justified by the wholesale quotations. Retail prices have not declined in due ratio to wholesale prices. While the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down to the extent of 25 per cent, the price of retail cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities, has even increased as much as 20 per cent on some cuts in some cities, and where retail prices have been reduced the reductions usually are only about 10 per cent.

Hides Have Advanced

Hides, however, have advanced decidedly while the cattle market has been breaking rapidly. The packers' hide market at Chicago has gone from about 27 cents to 42 cents per pound, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is estimated that this offsets about 70 cents per hundredweight in the wholesale cost of beef and that increased prices of stearine, tallow and other by-products, added to the increased price of hides, brings the total saving on beef costs to about a cent a pound since March 1.

When the federal government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry, and when the states and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then, and then only, can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal.

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE R-34 SUCCESSFULLY CROSSES ATLANTIC

Airship Moving Southward Along
Coast of Nova Scotia Is Not
Expected at Mineola, Long
Island, Until 3 P. M. Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Word was received here last night that the British airship R-34, which began its trans-Atlantic flight from the Royal Air Force aerodrome in Scotland, early on Wednesday morning, had passed over Newfoundland yesterday and was moving southward. The vessel is not expected to reach Mineola, Long Island, its destination, before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire.

CAPE RACE, Newfoundland.—Speeding southward at the rate of about 50 miles an hour, the British dirigible R-34 early last night was off the Nova Scotia coast. The dirigible reached the Newfoundland coast at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She passed safely over Newfoundland and at an altitude of 3000 feet sailed out of sight across the Atlantic. The airship was lost sight of by the Cape Race Marconi wireless station shortly after noon. Several hours later she was still going strong and was receiving her directional bearings from the Marconi station at regular intervals. Major Scott and his crew exchanged wireless messages with the Cape Race station. A number of commercial messages for transmission were received and transmitted.

R-34 in a Dense Fog

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—At 2:30 p. m. yesterday, New York time, the British naval station reported that the R-34 was lost in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The time of the arrival here of the dirigible was uncertain. The balloon was unable to reach Cape Race with its wireless, but gave its position to the warship Cornwall in Buenavista Bay, whence it was relayed to the wireless station here.

Raynham in Trial Flight

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—The approach of the R-34 to St. Johns yesterday was marked by the first trial flight of the reconstructed Martinsyde plane piloted by Frederick P. Raynham. It was the pilot's intention to welcome the dirigible to Newfoundland shores by flying about it. Raynham who was accompanied by Lieutenant Biddicome as navigator, kept his rebuilt plane in the air two hours. He put the machine through a swift flying test. After landing, Raynham said that the reconstructed plane worked well and was ready to fly across the Atlantic.

Customs Collector Sees Airship

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—The customs collector at Clarenville, at the lower end of Trinity Bay, 66 miles in an air line from this city, has reported the passage of the R-34, headed west and plainly visible. The dirigible is expected to arrive here soon unless it is delayed again by fog.

Vessel Proceeding Westward

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—At 9 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, the wireless station at Mt. Pearl reported that the R-34 had abandoned her attempt to reach St. Johns and was proceeding westward from Trinity Bay, headed in the direction of New York.

Handley Plane Flight Started

HARBOR GRACE, Newfoundland.—The Handley plane biplane, commanded by Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, flew from here yesterday for Atlantic City, New Jersey. The start was made at 8:15, Greenwich mean time (4:15 p. m. eastern time). The distance from Harbor Grace to Atlantic City is approximately 1125 miles, and as the big Handley plane is said to be capable of developing from 95 to 103 miles an hour, it was estimated that the flight should be completed easily in 12 hours, unless adverse winds slow her down.

Besides Admiral Kerr, who is acting as navigator and chief pilot, the crew consists of Colonel Trygve Gran and Maj. Herbert G. Brackley, pilots, and Frederick Wyatt, radio operator.

PLANS FOR FRENCH LIBERATED REGIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GERMAN PREMIER'S REFORM PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a statement by Gustave Bauer, the German Premier, emphasizing the necessity for the reorganization of Labor, social reconstruction and the participation of the whole nation in the task. He pronounces this program the one best calculated to promote Germany's position in the world.

REVOLUTION IN PERU REPORTED

Official Confirmation Lacking at
Washington—Pardo Deposed
and Leguia Said to Be Now
in Control of Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—No official confirmation has been received at the Peruvian legation in Washington of the reported revolution in Peru whereby President Pardo and members of his Cabinet were imprisoned and the control of affairs given to Augusto B. Leguia, the President-elect.

The revolutionary movement is said to have been directed by Gen. A. A. Caceres, a former president of the Republic, and it was accomplished, according to reports, at an early hour Friday without bloodshed. The reason for deposing President Pardo in favor of the President-elect, was not stated in the dispatches.

Francisco Tudela Varela, Ambassador appointed to the United States, is in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Carlos Gibson, secretary of the legation, said they knew nothing of the revolution except what they had read in the press.

LIMA, Peru.—A revolution broke out here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. President Pardo and the members of his cabinet were imprisoned. Gen. A. A. Caceres, former president, was in charge of the revolutionary coup. Later in the morning he turned over control of affairs to Augusto B. Leguia, the President-elect.

A presidential election was held in Peru in May, and the result has been in dispute. Augusto B. Leguia, candidate of the Independent Party, claimed his election by a substantial majority. Antonio Aspillaga, candidate of the Civil Party, declared that the decision would rest with the Congress convening on July 28.

BOLSHEVIKI'S DEFEAT IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Bolshevik wireless message admits General Denikin's capture of Tzaritsyn. British military authorities consider that General Denikin's advance westward, northward, and eastward more than counterbalances from an economic viewpoint the Red Army's success against the Siberian forces, since southern Russia is so rich in coal and wheat.

As a result of the complete control of land communication with the Crimea, gained by General Denikin, the Bolsheviks will soon, The Christian Science Monitor learns, evacuate that area.

THE POLES IN GALICIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Poles have received permission to occupy Galicia with troops, including General Haller's army, as far as Zbrucz, pending the self-determination of that area.

Attacks on Jews Stir Protests.

Thoreau's First Trip Into Maine.

Illustrations—
The R-34 in Flight.

Current Cartoon.

Reforestation Work in China.

Side Channels of the Mississippi.

Letters—
Petrograd's "Narodny Dom."

(Baroness Ottilie van der Roop)

Labors—
I. W. W. Activity in Kansas Broken Up.

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR LAID TO DEALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States sugar equalization board has announced that there is no general shortage in sugar to justify an increase in prices and that local shortages are to be ended by the temporary stopping of exportation. This, it is believed, will permit refiners to catch up with local orders.

COTTON STRIKE IN ENGLAND CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A prolonged strike is threatened in the cotton industry through the failure of the operatives' meetings on Wednesday to bring it to an end. No surprise is expressed in Burnley at this result.

Miners Refuse to Accept Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The miners have refused to accept the employers' terms and the strike continues in the center and south of France. The negotiations are continuing.

Berlin Strike Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A German wireless message states that the transport stoppage in Berlin has been rendered more acute by the cessation of the omnibus service and meanwhile the railway strike in Berlin and elsewhere is already greatly endangering the coal supply and the conduct of necessary industries. The Minister of Railways has issued a proclamation describing its disastrous effect on the food supply also, and has notified all workmen and officials that they will be dismissed unless work is resumed today.

MAGYAR EVACUATION OF TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Budapest wireless message states that the Hungarian Army will conclude the evacuation of Tzecho-Slovak territory on July 4.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Rumanians have informed the Allies that Rumania will not be able to withdraw her troops from Hungary until she has guarantees that Hungary will carry out her engagements in regard to the withdrawal from Tzecho-Slovakia.

STATE COLORS IN GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the National Assembly at Weimar on Thursday decided by 211 votes to 89 for black, red and gold as the state colors and black, white and red, with a red and golden jack in the upper left-hand corner as the commercial flag. The proposal of the Right for the retention of black, white and red was rejected by 110 votes to 90 votes. The second reading of the Constitution Bill was then continued.

BRAZIL REPATRIATES GERMANS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The government has decided to repatriate German sailors taken from interned German vessels. They will be returned to Germany on steamers of a Brazilian line.

Attacks on Jews Stir Protests.

Thoreau's First Trip Into Maine.

Illustrations—
The R-34 in Flight.

Current Cartoon.

Reforestation Work in China.

Side Channels of the Mississippi.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DEFENDS TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY

British Premier Enumerates the
Guarantees Provided for the
Maintenance of Settlement—
Plea for League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Those who looked to the Prime Minister's return to the House of Commons today to emphasize the beginning of a new era of peace, rather than the conclusion of the period of war, had accurately gauged the significance of the occasion. Such, at least, was the impression gained by The Christian Science Monitor special representative present at what must always rank as a landmark in the history of the House and of the nation at large. The contrast between the demeanor of both speaker and audience this afternoon and their bearing on the last occasion on which the former addressed the House was very marked. Then the battle was still being fought at the council table, if not on the battlefield, and there were critics to disarm and supporters to enlist both at home and abroad.

The Tasks of Peace

Today the uncertainty had given place to the accomplished fact, and Mr. Lloyd George appeared before the representatives of the people simply to render to them alone an account of his stewardship and then, having thus acquainted the Nation with the position his victory had secured it, to summon it, as its task, to square its shoulders for the tasks of peace.

So it was fitting that, having welcomed him right royally on Monday, a crowded and closely attentive House should settle down speedily on the Premier's entrance to what proved, for the most part, to be a sober review and defense of the peace treaty, relieved but occasionally by the Speaker's characteristic sallies, and devoid of rhetoric, except at moments when the memory of a spectacle presented by the battlefield around Verdun or a vision of the country's present need broke down his self-imposed restraint.

In the seat over the clock the Prince of Wales, who afterward left to hear Lord Curzon's simultaneous statement in the House of Lords was witness of the ovation that marked the Premier's appearance and in the distinguished strangers' gallery the American Ambassador was a prominent figure throughout the afternoon. The members themselves were grouped into the side galleries and listened for the most part in silence.

Proposed Guarantee Treaty

There was, however, no mistaking the warmth of the reception that greeted the reference to the proposed guarantee treaty with France or the enthusiasm among the Labor members particularly, who, in the League of Nations was mentioned. But it must be frankly confessed that the passage that evoked the greatest general animation was the announcement that the inter-allied commission, which will try the Germans to be arranged, will sit in London.

"We look like having the Kaiser over here," ejaculated a Labor member, with a chuckle.

As the speaker himself, having first reiterated and defended point by point his previous characterization of the peace treaty as stern but just, the Premier went on to enumerate the guarantees provided for its maintenance. The League of Nations he ranked as the greatest of these, although it was the treaty itself, he declared, that alone made the league possible. An earnest plea for the league to be given a fair trial followed and his speech finally ended on a similar note of pleading for unity at home.

Urges Spirit of Patriotism

Now the first and worst of their troubles were over, but many others had still to be faced. "Let us not waste our strength on prematurely fighting each other," the Premier pleaded. "Let us think together, work together, act together. I beg of you, do not demobilize the spirit of patriotism. Keep it in ranks until the victory has won through to real victory."

In making his statement on the peace treaty, the Prime Minister introduced two bills, one dealing with the general peace treaty, many of the financial and commercial clauses of which require legislation to be rendered effective and the other with the Anglo-American-French treaty, guaranteeing France against any unprovoked aggression by Germany. The latter was expressly made subject to Parliament's approval and the bill will be confined to giving such approval.

Nationalization Problem

During the continued discussion of the Transport Bill in the lower House yesterday, the government was further pressed to define its attitude toward nationalization of industry. The Home Secretary protested that the nationalization question did not arise in the bill before the House, and nationalization could not be introduced unless the House were asked for the necessary powers. Regarding the nationalization question itself, he refused to pronounce an opinion, and regarding the bill under consideration he would go no further than to say the government could not predict what its effect would

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The Secretary protested that the nationalization question did not arise in the bill before the House, and nationalization could not be introduced unless the House were asked for the necessary powers. Regarding the nationalization question itself, he refused to pronounce an opinion, and regarding the bill under consideration he would go no further than to say the government could not predict what its effect would

he, but would not intentionally or willingly do anything under it to prejudice the question.

Mr. Eric Geddes also declared the government still has an open mind regarding nationalization.

In the House of Lords the Enabling Bill passed its second reading by 139 votes to 33, and was sent to committee, where it is expected to undergo considerable alterations in view of the criticism passed upon it.

Territorial Terms

Land Taken From Germany Called Matter of Restoration

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In his speech in the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George, discussing the territorial terms of the peace treaty, said the territory taken from Germany was a matter of restoration. It was a restoration of Alsace-Lorraine taken forcibly from the land to which its population was deeply attached; it was a restoration of Schleswig-Holstein, the taking of which he described as the "meanest of Hohenzollern frauds, robbing a helpless country on the pretense they were not doing it and then retaining the land against the wishes of the population"; a restoration of "a Poland torn to bits by Russian, Austrian, and Prussian autocracy and now reknit under the flag of Poland." And he added, "they are all territories which ought not to belong to Germany."

The British delegation had taken a stand resolutely opposing any attempt to put a predominantly German population under Polish rule, as it would be foolish to have another Alsace-Lorraine in Europe.

No Injustice to Germany

"I do not think anyone can claim the terms imposed constitute injustice to Germany," the Premier said, in discussing the reparations clauses, "unless they believe justice in the war on the side of Germany. Having regard to the uses Germany made of her army, there is no injustice in scattering and disarming it. If the Allies had restored the colonies to Germany after the evidence of ill-treatment of the natives, and the part the natives have taken in their own liberation, it would have been a base betrayal."

"Then take the trial of those responsible for the war. If wars of this kind are to be prevented, those personally responsible for them, who have taken part in plotting and planning them, should be held personally responsible. Therefore the entente decided that the man who undoubtedly had the primary responsibility in the judgment at any rate, of the Allies, should be tried for the offenses he committed in breaking treaties he was bound to honor and by that means bringing on war."

"It was an exceptional course and it's pity it was, because if it had been done before there would have been fewer wars. The allied countries unanimously decided that a tribunal—an inter-allied one—should sit at London for the trial of the person chiefly responsible for the war."

"Those guilty of submarine outrages ought to be punished, for the officers should know that they would be held personally responsible for offenses against the laws of war."

Safeguards for Future

He argued that it was not vengeance "to take every possible precaution against a recurrence of the war and to make such an example of Germany as would discourage ambitious rulers and peoples from ever attempting to repeat this infamy. The German people approved the war and therefore it was essential in the terms to show if nations enter into unprovoked wars of aggression against their neighbors what lies in store for them."

The Premier's reference to the United States and England agreeing to help France if she should be attacked was loudly cheered. He dealt with it after referring to guarantees in the treaty, such as disarmament, which he declared should not be a "scrap of paper."

"(The agreement with France) is entered into with the approval of the League of Nations," the Premier said. "Within living memory France twice has been invaded by Germany. With her population of 40,000,000 facing a hostile population of 60,000,000 or 70,000,000, France had legitimate reason for feeling nervous apprehension when the British and American armies left. I do not agree that the treaties showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. After all, the league would have no value unless it had behind it strong nations prepared at a moment's notice to stop aggression."

Question of the Rhine

France was quite prepared, said the Premier, to reconsider at the proper time the question of the occupation of the Rhine. There was an understanding with France. But the moment Germany carried out her undertakings regarding disarmament, the cost of the army of occupation should not exceed 240,000 marks a year.

Lastly, there was the guarantee of the League of Nations, a great and hopeful experiment, only rendered possible by other conditions. Without disarmament the league convention, like the other conventions, would be blown away by the first gust of war.

"Let us earnestly try it!" exclaimed the Premier. "Had it been in existence in 1914 it would have been difficult for Germany and Austria to make war, and if they had, America would have been in the first day, instead of two years after."

He argued that it would have been a mistake to let Germany into the league, while there were questions resulting from the war that still remained to be settled. It was for Germany herself to accelerate the date of her entry, by showing that the fire of war had purified her soul. The sooner she entered, the better it would be for Germany and the world.

After alluding to the disposition of the colonies and to the Labor con-

vention, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing Great Britain's part in the war and the treaty, described it as a tremendous achievement. He was not sure that the great commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire yet realized the great part it had in the achievement. He then passed, in brief review, to the men who joined the colors, the money raised and the sacrifices of men and material made by the Empire.

"It is a great record," he concluded. "Let us rejoice, but rejoice as men under no delusion that our troubles are ended, but rather like men who feel that the first and worst of our troubles are past and that the spirit, courage, and resolution which enabled us to overcome them will also enable us cheerfully to face what is to come. Let us not waste strength prematurely in fighting each other. I say with all solemnity that, if we wish to save this country from sinking under its burdens and the world's, we must make the most effective use of the resources of the country and the Empire."

Debate on Treaty Bills on Monday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—No discussion followed the Premier's statement in the House of Commons, yesterday, the debate on the two treaty bills being reserved for the second reading on Monday. W. Adamson and Sir Edward Carson were the only members to comment upon the Premier's speech and both joined in a tribute to the work he had accomplished. Sir Edward also expressed appreciation of the part Mr. Asquith has played and went on to underline the Premier's appeal for domestic unity, while Mr. Adamson, for his part, indicated briefly Labor's objections to the peace terms. The two treaty bills have been issued. The first is described as a bill "for carrying into effect the treaty of peace between His Majesty and certain powers," the second is in the form of a White Paper containing the text of the proposed treaty.

The first four articles are similar to those of the Franco-American treaty, while there is a fifth article which stipulates that the treaty shall impose no obligation on any of the British Dominions unless and until it is approved by the Parliament of the Dominion concerned. The main paragraph of the preamble reads: "His Britannic Majesty is willing, subject to the consent of his Parliament, to provide that a similar obligation is entered into by the United States of America, to undertake to support the French Government in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression being made against France by Germany."

GENERAL PERSHING SPEAKS IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Friday)—Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, presided at a dinner in honor of General Pershing, Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp and 50 American generals and field officers last evening. Marshals Foch and Petain and Generals Dubail, Weigand and Berthelot were also guests.

General Pershing, responding to a toast, told of the heroism of French soldiers and of the comradeship of France and America that has grown out of the war. He said:

"Monsieur le Ministre: It is with a feeling of profound emotion that the Americans meet with you on the eve of our national holiday. France has always appealed very strongly to the imagination of Americans. The history of France is replete with the records of brave deeds of their gallant men and the devotion of her noble women on this battlefield."

"Generations of Frenchmen have fought for their homes and firesides against successive waves of oppression and in the crucible of fire there has been molded the sturdy French race of our day. It has remained for us to set the example of this uniform development of a free people."

"In the conflict now happily ended the courage and bravery of your splendid soldiery have given the world new evidence of your stability. The annals of war recount no greater heroism than that of the French soldier at Verdun. His determination has been a fine example to his American comrades, who are proud to have been associated with him in striking the final blow for liberty and humanity. Through these associations the comradeship of the two nations has been firmly cemented. The soul of France and the soul of America are welded for all time. We may now go hand in hand together through the years of peace which our common sacrifices have won."

TORONTO STRIKE ENDS

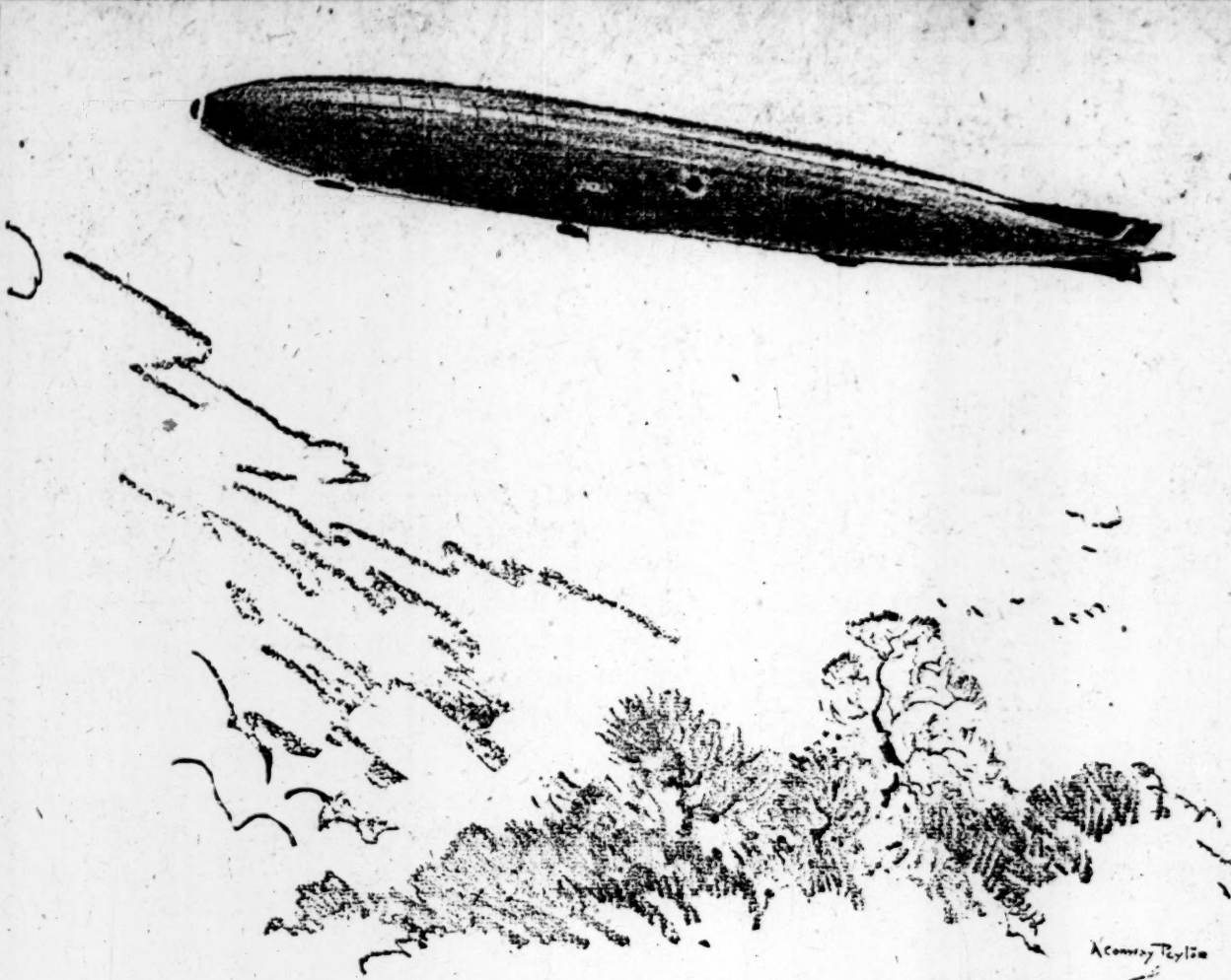
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—The most serious strike in the history of the Toronto Street Railway was brought to a sudden termination when 2000 employees after 12 days of idleness accepted an interim award of a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for an eight-hour day made by the Board of Conciliation and pending an examination of the company's books are running the cars under the management of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The company, having declared its liability to operate the lines under an advanced wage schedule, has offered to sell its franchise and plant to them, at a price to be fixed by arbitration.

TEACHERS' SALARIES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California—The Board of Education has passed a resolution granting the school-teachers a \$300 yearly increase in salary. This means that an additional \$76,000 must be raised in taxes.



The R-34 in flight

AGREEMENT AS TO AFRICAN COLONIES

Four-Fifths of Kameruns Goes to France, in Togoland She Gets Lome and Railways, but Gives Up Interior Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Franco-British agreement regarding the Kameruns and Togoland has been completed by Henry Simon, the Colonial Minister, and Lord Milner, Four-fifths of the Kameruns goes to France, including Douala and the railways. In Togoland, France gets Lome and the railways, but hands over the interior territory, the native races of which are the same as the Gold Coast population. The agreement is to be presented to the League of Nations for ratification.

The agreement is said to be satisfactory to both parties concerned, but it is causing indignation among British friends of the rights of the natives, who declare that the native councils have not been consulted. The Douala settlement is regarded as directly contravening the right of self-determination.

The Council of Four met yesterday at the residence of Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier. Today being Independence Day, no council conference is taking place. The Journal states that at yesterday's council, Tommaso Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, inaugurated a new Italian policy. Strict observation of the Pact of London was no longer urged as a basis of negotiations. The paper declares Italy will be content to abandon her claims on Slavic Dalmatia, and even on Fiume, in exchange for advantages in Africa.

Mr. Clemenceau has received a communication from Frederick Ebert expressing the hope of early liberation of German prisoners of war and declaring that he will do everything possible to hasten ratification of the peace treaty. It is expected that the second part of the treaty with Austria will be handed to the Austrian delegation tomorrow.

German Ratification Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Berlin wireless message states that a meeting of members of the German National Assembly decided on Tuesday that the sitting for ratification of the peace treaty shall not take place until the Constitution bill becomes law. At present the third reading of the bill, with which ratification of the treaty can be associated, is fixed for July 11 and 12. The second reading began on July 2, and the bill is in charge of the Home Secretary, Dr. Preuss. The government left Berlin for Weimar on Tuesday to participate in the debates.

Hostility to Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Unrest still continues in East Germany, but the danger of concerted action against the peace terms seems to have disappeared, although the officers maintain their hostile attitude to the government. Despite the disturbed industrial conditions, the dealings at the Berlin exchange continue to rise and exchange rates have improved on increased buying by both neutrals and Germans.

FIVE WOUNDED IN ARIZONA RACE FIGHT

BISBEE, Arizona—Five persons were wounded in a fight here between soldiers of the tenth United States cavalry (colored) and civilians at midnight Thursday night.

The soldiers came here from Ft. Huachuca, under command of Col. George S. White for a parade yesterday and the trouble is said to have started with a taunting remark. The

Negroes refused to disarm at the request of their officers, who then started out for a general disarming of all Negroes, in the course of which nearly 100 shots were exchanged. Fourteen Negroes were arrested and turned over to the military authorities by the police.

HUGH C. WALLACE ON WILSON POLICY

American Ambassador Says It Is the Only Policy That Can Lead to Brotherhood of Man

PARIS, France (Friday)—At a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce, today, Hugh C. Wallace, United States Ambassador to France, said:

"In the long years of our national history we have had few more glorious birthdays than this. In 1775 we set an example to the world; in 1919 we rejoice we have helped the world to follow it."

"Coming to France as an American, I came among friends; in remaining here as American ambassador, I but take up a task which that friendship will make easy. While President Wilson honored us with his presence, I could speak for our homeland in but a secondary sense. Mr. Wilson spoke for America to all mankind, and made his meaning clear. It was only when he returned to Washington that I became the interpreter of his policy in Paris; and let me say at once that I believe in that policy, heart and soul, precisely as I believe in the great man who first conceived and published it to the world. It is, in a word, the only policy that can lead to a real brotherhood of man—a doctrine which it is not necessary to preach to France or to Frenchmen anywhere. They learned it, as we did, over a century ago and when the time came both nations became militant supporters of it. It was this spirit which won the great war and it is only this spirit which can now establish a peace of justice among nations."

"When we speak of the League of Nations we mean the league of peoples, and it is only by a league of peoples (the very brotherhood of which we have aimed) that such a peace of justice can be maintained. The understanding between France and America has been one of peoples, and today, as in the past, the American people stand as friends to the French people, feeling with them in their problems and difficulties and desiring to help them as people to people."

"History will have much to say of Woodrow Wilson—the philosopher, the statesman and the idealist—and we who love him may confidently wait for the verdict. But just now we are chiefly concerned with Wilson the peacemaker, for what he has done in that respect has been plainly in our sight. We have seen him lead his countrymen into war against a giant autocrat. We have seen him rear aloft the banner of democracy and with trumpet voice make clear its meaning. We have seen him when the powers of evil against which he fought seemed near accomplishing their design, but whether in joy or sadness, in triumph or seeming defeat, we have not seen him falter or despair as he worked without ceasing for the victory which he knew must come at last."

"Peace is here. Those who made it and imposed it upon the enemy know the limitations of human knowledge and do not expect perfection in any human act, but we hope it is a peace of justice. If I could define the inmost thought of the man who came to Europe to speak for America and has seen in the League of Nations the attainment of a great hope for the peoples, it would, I am sure, be this: The God who in the fullness of His wisdom and in His own good time has at last brought the nations together will not let them fall asunder."

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DIRIGIBLE R-34 IS FLYING SLOWLY

Heavy Fog Off Newfoundland Reported to Have Delayed Landing—Reception Planned on Long Island for Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

MINEOLA, Long Island, New York—It was officially stated last night that the R-34 would not reach Roosevelt Field before 3 o'clock this afternoon. Although expected to arrive there early this morning, word was received that because of a heavy fog off Newfoundland the dirigible was only making about 40 miles an hour, and would be unable to end her journey before this afternoon. The fog was so thick that she could not drop the bag of mail she had for St. John's. No radio report was received from her direct, but the announcement that she would arrive between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon was made by the Navy Department.

The party of officers which will greet the British dirigible will be led by Major General Charles P. Menoher, director of the air service at the United States Army. General Menoher arrived at Long Island on Friday, and was entertained by Col. Archie Miller, in charge of all aviation activities on Long Island. The air service director inspected the three aviation fields, Roosevelt, Mitchell and Hazelhurst. Thousands of people motored to Long Island to see the arrival of the dirigible, since it had been reported that she was due to arrive on Friday.

The length of the R-34's stay here is entirely problematical. She is expected to start on the return trip to Europe as soon as possible. One expert opinion was that she was not using her engines to their capacity, and that, therefore, they would not require more than 10 hours' rest before resuming their flight.

The Royal Air Force has enough trained men here to take the places of any of the crew who may not desire the return. All aviators have been warned not to fly near the dirigible at any time during her approach to the landing, or afterward.

TEACHERS JOIN IN WAGE FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Democratization of education is included in plans of the teachers of Cass Technical High School, Detroit, who have started a movement toward better working conditions and higher salaries that is expected to spread to all elementary and high schools of the city. A campaign will be launched at once in order that the teachers may set their case before the public.

Data is now being gathered by the teachers which covers the relative salaries of teachers in Detroit and other cities, the percentage of increase of salaries and the cost of living and new demands made on instructors. This information will be laid before the public and also the Board of Education.

RAILROAD SERVICE BETTER IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia—Steady improvement of passenger service on the steam railroads in the southern states is being made under the United States Railroad Administration, according to a statement from the office of B. L. Winchell, regional director of railroads.

In May a new high record was attained for trains being operated on scheduled time. Approximately 50,000 trains were operated on 28 southern railroads in that month and 95.3 per cent maintained their schedules. In April the percentage was 94.3.

"Such service," the statement reads, "was made possible by enthusiastic individual efforts and team work among the railroad men, stimulated by competition among the different roads."

NO INDEPENDENCE DAY OUTBREAKS

Vigilance of United States Secret Service Not to Be Relaxed, However—Cooperation of Officials Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Radicals in the United States either did not have plans for another terrorist plot on Independence Day, as was widely forecast, or the extensive precautions taken by the United States Department of Justice and many police, caused them to abandon such plans, for no reports of bomb outrages or arrests of radicals had been received by the department at a late hour last night.

The relief which officials unquestionably felt over this situation does not mean that vigilance will be relaxed because July 4 passed uneventfully in the respect. Extra guards placed at public buildings and the disposition of the agents of the Department of Justice to keep under surveillance those of known radical tendencies, will be continued, it was learned.

William J. Flynn, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, stated several days before Independence Day that he was not the source of the alarmist reports about plans attributed to the radicals for a demonstration yesterday. However, it was admitted that the precautions taken were "the most thorough possible," and there was a feeling among some officials that the work of the department is bearing fruit in a preventive way, even if arrests of those guilty of previous outrages have not been made.

It is appreciated that the radicals may have found it advisable to "play low" for the time being, not only because the hunt for them is growing warm, but for the purpose of throwing the government operatives off guard. Consequently, the campaign to stamp out anarchistic activities will not be allowed to slow down. The special appropriation passed by Congress this week for this work is now available, and an enlargement of the department's force at once is said to be under way.

A conference in Washington between municipal police authorities of the whole country and the Department of Justice, for mapping out a joint campaign against radicals who resort to violence for the accomplishing of their aims in society they deem necessary, is one of the plans being given consideration.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE SOUGHT

Detroit Trade Interests Unite in Pressing Request That City Be in Federal Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Members of the committee on aeronautics of the Detroit Board of Commerce are actively campaigning with William J. Nagel, Detroit's postmaster, in an effort to obtain aerial mail service for the city. Postmaster Nagel is now in Washington to press Detroit's claims for recognition from the federal government and Col. Sidney D. Walton, chairman of the committee on aeronautics, will join him there.

The committee has sent the following letter to Otto Praeger, assistant postmaster-general, urging Detroit's cause:

"We, the members of the Aeronautical Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, respectfully bring to your attention the request that Detroit be included in your program for aerial mail, and that arrangements be made for such aerial mail service throughout the balance of this year. Arrangements have been made with the government and with the owners of the property on which is the Morrow Aviation Field for the use of that field for landing purposes for mail aeroplanes for the balance of the year. The field was used as an army acceptance field by the air service during the war and is approximately one-half mile north and south by one mile east and west, the latter being the direction of our prevailing winds. "We are aware of the great advantage it is to the business men of Detroit to have carrier delivery of mail originating west of Chicago ad-

vanced 14 hours through the institution of your air service between Chicago and Cleveland. We feel that the importance of Detroit from the standpoint of population, its industries and particularly its contributions to the air program during the war adds emphasis to our claim for your consideration. It is our desire that not only Detroit benefit in the movement of mail but that the regular going and coming of these mail aeroplanes may serve as a direct stimulus to further aerial development in this city, which would react to the benefit of your aerial mail service as well as to Detroit's industries."

SYNDICATE WOULD COLONIZE COAHUILA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The colonization of a tract of 500,000 acres of land in Coahuila, Mexico, opposite the American boundary between East Pass and Del Rio, and the settlement in that territory of thousands of American farmers, principally from Texas, who object to the prohibition laws of the country, is planned by a syndicate now being organized with headquarters in San Antonio.

Representatives of the syndicate have recently visited the section of Mexico which it proposed to colonize and have made arrangements for securing the land. It is planned to accompany the first groups of Texas farmers into Mexico to the new homes on July 12. The party will make the trip in automobiles, carrying their goods, wares, tools, etc., in motor trucks. The first night will be spent at Del Rio, and on the second morning the party will cross the Rio Grande into Mexico.

Arrangements for passports have been made, and Del Rio Chamber of Commerce will entertain the party and facilitate their entrance into Mexico.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 11.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

IOWA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 2, 1919.

LOUISIANIANS VOTE GOOD ROADS MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The week ending June 21 set a record for appropriations for good roads among the parishes of Louisiana. Avoyelles Parish voted \$1,500,000, bond issue which already has been sold at a premium of \$69,000 for this purpose. St. Landry Parish went into the million dollar good roads class by voting \$500,000 bond issue for work in the Opelousas-Washington ward, which, with the sums already voted, gives that Parish \$1,200,000 for investment in good roads this year.

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Aquitania July 28

Aquitania Aug. 23

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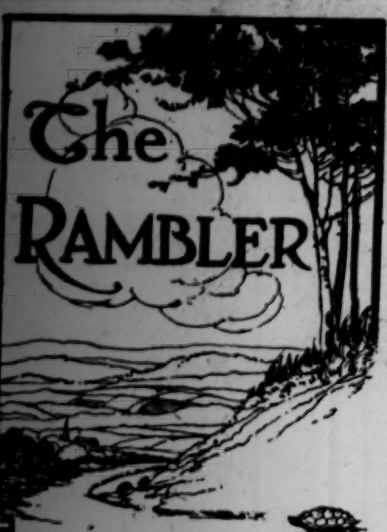
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The Bookshop

The shop window was long and low, curving in the center into a gentle bow, and filled with small squares of glass deeply leaded. Within, a somewhat faded and much worn green cushion covered the window seat, between which and the counter stood some wooden tables piled with books. The counter itself, heaped with more books, ran across the back of the shop, and behind this again, covering the wall from floor to ceiling, were shelves crammed with still more books. Four hundred years ago the bookshop had been some portion of the offices of a great monastery. But time and the temper of Thomas Cromwell had wrought a great change in Clearbrook Abbey, and so Mr. John Style sold books to the great school, across the close, and to the townspeople, in what had perhaps once been the still room or a stable of the famous House.

Early in the afternoon of a day in the early spring, Mr. Style looked up from the order book on his table, in the little office behind the shop, and coming to the open door, which pierced the line of bookshelves, spoke to his assistant who was doing up a great parcel of books at the counter. "Sparrow," he said, with great deliberation, "the Head—the Head Master was always known in Clearbrook Abbey as 'the Head'—wants a Greek grammar, Græce Grammaticæ Rudimenta, sent up to the House, the School House was always the House, 'without fail by dinner time, Festina lente,' he added impressively. 'Hasten, but not too fast, as is becoming.' Mr. Style never forgot that a certain prime minister had once declared that no one could be a gentleman without Latin.

"What does the old 'un want a grammar for anyway? I should have thought that he knew the whole blasted thing by heart by this time." Mr. Style looked up sharply, at the levity of the interruption, and became aware of the presence of Mr. John Poskyn, the editor of the Clearbrook Abbey Comet. Now Mr. Style regarded Mr. Poskyn doubtfully. The editor was known to be a Radical, was accused of being a Socialist, and was even pointed at as a Bolshevik. Moreover he was suspected of pacifism, chiefly because he had once stated editorially that the war could not be expected to go on forever. Because of all of which the bookseller replied cautiously, with the air of a man who felt that he might find himself, at any moment, in the papers. "No doubt, Dr. Parfiter has his reasons."

"Who said he hadn't?" answered Mr. Poskyn, sarcastically. "What I meant was that one would have thought that an old gentleman who had been teaching Latin to other people all his life would have known it by heart by this time."

"It was a Greek grammar the Doctor wanted," was the only reply Mr. Style vouchsafed, but he felt it was final and irrefragable. The editor, Mr. Poskyn, regarded him critically for a few seconds, then a broad grin settled over his face. "Style," he remarked, with aggravating familiarity, "when your fairy godmother endowed you, she left out humor, anyway—didn't she?" Mr. Style's reply to such flippancy was frozen on his lips. The sunlight in the open doorway was for a moment obscured, and a tall and portly gentleman in a black silk gown and a mortar-board entered the shop. "I was passing," Mr. Style, he explained, "and if you have not sent the grammar already, I can take it myself."

Mr. Style was obsequious in a moment. "It was just going, Doctor. Festina lente, I said to Sparrow, and he is already wrapping it up."

Even Mr. Poskyn was impressed. He wondered uneasily whether the Doctor had heard any of his witticisms. He need not have troubled. The newcomer filled the shop with a wide contentment. It had not occurred to him that he might be a subject for amusement. He was the very embodiment of Clearbrook Abbey, and not even the vicar or the squire could be said to outshine him.

At that very moment the Doctor's eye fell on him, and the great man gave way to an indulgent smile. "Our worthy editor," he exclaimed, with a gentle wave of the hand, "the man with his finger on the pulse of the world," and Mr. Poskyn, who knew perfectly well it was only on half a parish, grew red, and wondered if the Head was being friendly or merely supercilious. "Quicquid agunt homines," Mr. Editor, eh! Quicquid agunt homines," and Mr. Poskyn, who knew not one word of Latin, grew redder, with the consciousness that his ignorance was unpardonable. "Well, good day to you, Style, Sparrow," picking up the grammar, "I can relieve you," and the Doctor, with his hand on the door, looked back quizzically at Mr. Poskyn: "Quales sunt summi, as our friend Cicero says, thinking of but-brooks of the state."

"What did he mean, Style?" demanded Mr. Poskyn, as the black gown vanished from the doorway. "Was he laughing at me? Because—" "Because what?" inquired Mr. Style, a trifle maliciously. "Are you

going to come out with a leader in 'The Comet'?"

"What did he mean by all that Latin out of Cicero?"

"Oh, that," replied the bookseller dryly, "I suppose he meant what a wonderful thing it must be to be editor of 'The Comet.' Such as age the leaders of the state, such will the state be. That's what he said."

Mr. Poskyn stood, with a somewhat clouded face, staring into the street down which the Head had departed. Then suddenly his face cleared. "It's a good thing," he said, "he went in such a hurry." The idea of Dr. Parfiter in a hurry was too much for Mr. Style. The massive deliberateness of the Head had already caused him to nickname the tortoise in his garden the Doctor. He smiled openly. Mr. Poskyn noticed his amusement, and was hurried into greater excesses.

"You mark me. If he hadn't gone, in about another minute I'd have given him some Latin myself." Even Sparrow laughed.

"Yes I would. When I was a boy in the National School, the master was an old fellow called Starre, Bartholomew Starre. You remember him?"

Mr. Style nodded assent.

"A fine old gentleman, I tell you, and a bit of a scholar too. Well he had a saying he was always repeating—'a Latin one, Stultique prope omnes. I don't know what it means, but Bartholomew, he said it meant, All men are fools.'"

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 776)

Petrograd's "Narodny Dom"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Reading with much interest in today's edition of The Christian Science Monitor the article "For a National Theater" by Mr. George Arliss, I think it would interest the readers of The Christian Science Monitor to hear about a very big and very successful theater in Petrograd, Russia, in the "Narodny Dom" ("The People's House"). To state it more accurately, this Narodny Dom was not only a theater, but a big place covering many acres, where for the moderate fee of 15 kopeks—in former times 7½ cents—one could hear on different open-stage theaters Russian folk songs, plays in Little Russian, old Russian "Belting," old historical epics, different military bands, see acrobatic feats, etc. But the main point of attraction was the huge Narodny Dom itself, with its two big stages, one for the opera, the other for plays. The best operas, dramas, comedies of all nations, French, Italian, English, German, were performed, but naturally the Russian operas and plays were predominant. The crowds which literally "flowed" into these two big theaters were simply amazing, although here one had to pay 12½ cents (25 kopeks) up to \$1 (2 rubles). As Mr. Arliss stated quite correctly, a national theater has to be built up in the very first place "on flesh and blood," that is, on first-rate acting, and such first-rate acting we had in the Narodny Dom.

Besides that, our Tsar, Nicholas II, gave each year 1,000,000 rubles out of his private purse for the maintenance of the whole Narodny Dom, all the actors and singers of the Imperial theaters and the "Mary's Theater," the Imperial Opera, had it stipulated in their contract that they had to play and sing so and so often in the Narodny Dom. Even such bright stars as Tshelajpin thought it an honor to be heard there. But not only in these two big national theaters in the Narodny Dom one could see excellent playing and hear beautiful music, but also on these little open-air stages, mentioned before.

The Russians are first-class actors, hardly if ever inferior to the French actors, and the plays I have heard at these little theaters—Russian plays, translations from French, German, and other plays—were very excellent. These theaters had a roof and some walls, partly of wood, partly of tarpaulin, the doors and the rear were quite open, the whole fenced in by red ropes. Inside were seats, the price from 10 to 80 kopeks (5 to 40 cents). Outside the ropes, the public could hear and see very well, for nothing. Refreshments were sold everywhere, on tables, all over the whole garden. But the main restaurant was again in the central Narodny Dom building. The immense kitchen was a marvel of cleanliness and most up-to-date accommodations to make it possible to serve thousands and thousands of guests. The enormous copper kettles, as well as the Tula Samovars, contained up to 100 gallons each. The giant revolving dish-cleaners washed and washed incessantly. The most of the "popular dishes," the first rank holding naturally the famous Russian "pirog"—dough filled with every kind of sweet, but still more of hearty fillings—rice and fish, rice and chopped eggs, sauerkraut and meat, sauerkraut and "twarog," cheese curdle, rice and mushrooms—were boiled in fat. The remembrance of them makes water the mouth of every Russian! The waitresses (no male waiters are employed in the Narodny Dom) are dressed in dark red dresses, white caps and aprons. They are forbidden to take tips. No intoxicants are served anywhere in the precincts of the Narodny Dom, even before the prohibition manifesto after the declaration of war. Every citizen of Petrograd took a great pride in the Narodny Dom, and one could see the highest officers with their families mingle with the soldiers and their women folk, as well as members of the court, the aristocracy and the "intelligentsia," with workmen and peasants and their families. Never have I seen or heard of any improper



Visitor (in the midst of dense traffic)—Here, officer, will you please show me where we are on this map?

scenes happening in the Narodny Dom and its garden. To interest the people in their immensely wide country, there were made galleries in the very center of the Narodny Dom, wherein big pictures were showing what kind of plants, minerals, jewels, animals, trees, flowers, each "government" (like each of the federal states here, only without independent self-government) produced. What was the main occupation of the inhabitants, their main industries, etc. In some other gallery, mounting far up under the cupola of the roof, one could see the pictures of Russia's most famous poets, painters, musicians, sculptors, and read their life descriptions. In some other place were again pictures of the most important happenings in Russia's history. There was also a public library with all the productions of Russia's writers.

In short, every one who came for the first time to Petrograd was shown this Narodny Dom by his friends, and it was so different and so much better than anything of this kind anywhere, that it won even the high praise and the grudging admittance of a most conceited French acquaintance that "even Paris had nothing like this."

(Signed)
Baroness OTTILY VAN DER ROOP,
Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, May 31, 1919.

A POLISH JOAN OF ARC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lemberg has from the first been under constant attack. The devastation of the surrounding regions defies description. The soldiers of the regular army was driven back, suffering appalling losses. Food and ammunition gave out; then the farmers picked up the guns of the fallen soldiers, in a desperate effort to stem the tide of invasion. At last the women formed a league of defense, though that seems a pompous term for what they did out of a heroic spirit of patriotism, as simple as it is sublime. Twenty at a time, the peasant women from the country miles around came to offer themselves and their 14-year-old sons to the few officers left in command.

These soldier-women, by the example of their valor of their unflinching faith, which never admitted of but one way for the struggle to end, and that way victory—truly saved Poland. They sustained and revived the spirit of the men; the enemy, realizing this, made the women-regiments the butt of the most unbelievable atrocities, and for a while their command had them removed from the front. But their services had been so efficient, the moral effect of their presence so invaluable, that it was found that they could not be spared. They were allowed to return as volunteers. All volunteered in a body. Now the women-regiments form an official part of the army of defense, and are commanded by their own officers, who have been admitted to the regular officers' training corps.

The Simplicity of Courage
Out of the ranks of these great and humble heroines of Poland came the girl who spoke to us today. She was a fresh-faced peasant girl of 20, perhaps less. Light brown hair, cut short, as in the pictures of Joan, framed her blooming face with its clear, outdoor color, offset by the dull gray-green of her uniform. Her eyes were bright and alert, her figure was stocky, strong, and straight. She spoke in Polish of course, for a few minutes at a time, whereupon one of

our nurses translated what she had said. But so flexible and expressive was her voice that one could follow her thoughts without hearing the language translated.

What impressed me most deeply was her poise, the total lack of embarrassment and self-consciousness of her manner. Like the humble peasant girl of Dombrzyn in the presence of the king and his splendid court, this maid of Poland stood at the head of a long table in a room full of strangers, and spoke of her mission with the greatest energy and freedom. The faith that centuries ago performed miracles at Orleans and saved France, lives again in this girl who, with her sister-soldiers, is saving Poland. Not once in the course of what she had come to say did she touch upon the possible outcome of the struggle. That, it was plain to see, she had long since taken for granted. And well she might; of what avail are the guns, the poisonous propaganda of an enemy against the faith of Joan of Arc, that animates the women of Poland who defend their soil and their homes?

Matter-of-Fact Description
With great simplicity the girl-corporal explained her errand, told of the hardships that she and her fellow fighters endured, and of the insufficient food and its miserable quality. There never was a note of weakness or complaint in her tone, on the contrary, her eyes frequently sparkled and her voice bubbled over with suppressed merriment when she related anecdotes to illustrate a situation that would have filled others with despair. Of heroics, of Spartan pose, there was as little trace in her as there was of weakness and complaint. In her ragged uniform, bearing the signs of unimaginable hardships endured; in experienced in public speaking, handicapped by not knowing our language—this simple girl had unmistakably risen to the height where human beings face each other on equal terms. She was serene in her confidence that all the world believed in the righteousness of her cause, as she herself believed in it. No amount of worldly experience and oratorical training could have given to her plea the eloquence that her stanch faith and the example of her noble effort gave it. Equally eloquent she was in expressing her gratitude for having been allowed to speak for us, for the help

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MARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

She is the housekeeper in a big hotel out on the Pacific coast. And they call her Mary. Happily the name fits her, because she lives up to its best associations, being gentle and demure.

Mary's duties are legion and her responsibilities even more so. Upward of 400 rooms come under her personal supervision. True, she has a small army of helpers to assist. Not infrequently, they add to her work instead of lighten it.

But there is never a complaint from Mary. Silently, she glides about the corridors. Here she changes the position of a chair; there she rearranges the table decorations; while in another corner the flowers get her best attention.

Flowers are Mary's passion. She confesses to loving them. In fact, her mother heart pours out a wealth of affection on the plants and blooms that grace the big hotel. Mary hovers over them with as much maternal solicitude as ever found expression at a baby's crib. They are her children; and the tender care she gives them they respond to for never was there richer floral display indoors anywhere.

Guests invariably remark upon Mary's enthusiasm, as she goes about her work, with a song which—though it may be inaudible to the ear—is none the less voiced by her manner. The great lobby is Mary's shrine where she worships in service. Her simple presence is felt by all. The peevish tourist whose patience is often tried by clerk or bellboy cannot help but feel a change of heart when Mary hastens quietly by. Her passing is like that of the "Third Floor Back."

The world would not acclaim Mary a beautiful woman. Yet, if, as the old saying declares, "handsome is as handsome does," then is Mary handsome indeed. And what is more, she is entirely oblivious of every one and everything about her so engrossed is Mary in the work she is engaged in.

Never speaking unless first addressed, Mary always responds with a gracious smile. She has never been known to enter into conversation or to discuss anything. And when her superiors bring anything to her attention, she is a thorough Jeffersonian in making reply. It invariably is "Yes, sir," or "No, sir," as the case may require.

The 400 rooms under Mary's supervision are usually inhabited by anywhere from 200 to 600 persons. Needless to say, they are of all sorts and conditions. Not a few are faultfinders for the want of something better to do. They may not approve of the sort of dresser scarf, the number of fresh towels, the arrangement of the furniture, the position of the reading lamps or what not. These objections sooner or later find their way to the housekeeper.

It is then Mary's duty to straighten out matters. Instead of dispatching an assistant, Mary always looks into the complaints personally. And when she leaves, there is a fresh bunch of flowers on the table or some other gentle evidence of her having been there. Mary is a diplomatist if nothing else and she never tires of serving.

The management once suggested that Mary take a vacation, after she had been working about eight days a week, for more than a year. She agreed that it might be a good idea. But where to go? It was suggested that she visit some friends. Almost ashamed, she confessed she hadn't any, because she had never had time to make friends, she had given so much of her time to her work; because she loved it.

So for her vacation Mary went down on the beach, her first day off. She watched the babes and bathers and breakers for an hour and then stole back to the hotel. Noon found her rearranging the chairs in the lobby and freshening up the flowers. The manager protested that she needed a rest. Mary smiling a sweet negation assured him that her work was her play and to minister to others her happiness. Truly in service lies Mary's life and its fullest expression.

LOANS HELP GIRLS TO GET EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, the largest organization of women in the State, is providing the money on which from 20 to 60 girls are enabled to go to school and thus become self-supporting. The club has furnished money to 188 girls for school work during the past six years that the fund has been provided, and each year a larger number of girls may be cared for as the fund increases by donations and from interest collections. The fund now amounts to \$11,059.32.

While loans have been made to 188 girls, there are now only 83 loans outstanding, as 105 girls have paid back the money they borrowed. Most of them pay it back with interest, although this is not required. Twenty-seven loans have been completed thus far in 1919 and 57 were made in 1918. The fund is administered by Mrs. C. F. Henson of Paola. She has as-

GINO MARINUZZI

Translated from an article in *Net a J* Mondo

It is a rather widespread opinion that an orchestral director may only with great difficulty become a good composer as well, because, since he must live continually amid the ideas of others, he will eventually lose his own originality, his independence.

Another current opinion is that even a professor or a director of a conservatory cannot be a good composer, because—it is said—the aridity of the didactic profession always dries up the faculty of creative inspiration.

The great success of Gino Marinuzzi (the well-known and highly appreciated orchestral conductor, and the no less esteemed former director of the Conservatory of Bologna), with his opera "Jacquerie," which was produced at the Costanzi on March 6, offers a happy proof that every rule has its exception. For, although this is not the first musical work by the Sicilian maestro, who already has met success with two other operas—"Il Sogno d'un Poeta" (written when he was yet a student at the Conservatory of Palermo, in 1899), and "Barbarina" (produced at the Teatro Massimo, Palermo, 1903), not to speak of symphonic compositions—still "Jacquerie" stands higher than the foregoing.

For the rest, "Jacquerie," before its production at the Costanzi, had been preceded by a favorable verdict—that given by the public of the Colon, at Buenos Aires, in August of 1918. Nevertheless, the Roman public did not place too much faith in this verdict, desiring to show that its own judgment was independent and disinterested, and not suggested by the applause won across the ocean.

It is not our present purpose to enter into a critical examination of the score. . . . We should like, however, to call attention to a significant detail of this work which, it seems to us, has not been sufficiently dwelt upon, although it constitutes one of the most courageous innovations of the young composer. We refer to his attempt to make an appreciable separation between the symphonic element (carried to the highest point of its expressive powers) and the vocal. There were times when the bonds between the orchestra and the voices were so slack that it amounted to maintaining between the two elements only the most generic sort of relationship. . . . Did the experiment succeed?

In general, one should beware of theoretical preconceptions, which often assume control over the composer and suffocate his inspiration. And from a certain point of view this is what happened more than once in this case. . . .

The public, disconcerted by the apparent disagreement, and somewhat oppressed by the weight of an excessively rich and complicated orchestration, at length declared itself enthusiastically for the parts in which the vocal element predominated, forgetting to appreciate the deep knowledge and the brilliancy of the symphonic element, which beautifies the opera and exhibits qualities of daring contrapuntal skill. For example, the final scene of the assault upon the castle, which, if it be a trifle in the manner of Strauss and Stravinski, still possesses no little personal character.

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TEACHERS PROGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION

Plans Indorsed by Convention Include United States Department of Education and Provision of Higher Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—An extensive education program for the reconstruction period was indorsed by the National Education Association at the closing meeting of its convention yesterday. The outstanding features are: Enactment of the Smith-Towner bill, providing for a national department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet; an act by Congress providing for a year of compulsory civic, physical and vocational training; provision by state legislatures for a more adequate financial support of public education in order to pay better salaries and enlist more students in teachers' training classes; laws making education a function of the state and taking it out of the realm of local politics; a legal provision for a more flexible curriculum in order to reach all classes; compulsory education up to 16 years of age and compulsory continuation education up to 18 years on employer's time; compulsory classes in Americanization for all not able to read and write English with sixth grade proficiency; this to be the standard necessary for admission to citizenship; legal provision for the use of English as the language of instruction in all schools; compulsory physical instruction in all units of the public schools; approval of the League of Nations and an appeal to Congress to adopt the plan as brought from Paris by President Wilson; indorsement of the national prohibition amendment; and indorsement of the national suffrage amendment.

The plans for the reorganization of the National Education Association on the delegate plan struck a snag when it was pointed out that this could not be done without an amendment to the charter. The executive committee accordingly was empowered to ask Congress to enact a bill amending the charter and thus permitting reorganization. A move to have the convention indorse the all-year school also met objections, and was postponed.

The proposed bill to create a national department of education provides for the expenditure of a part of the appropriation to be authorized by Congress for physical education and medical supervision.

Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington State, was elected president.

Expense Beyond Means

Teachers Fail to Attend National Educational Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Analysis of the attendance of the National Education Association shows, according to Secretary J. W. Crabtree, that the rank and file of teachers of the Nation are not receiving sufficient salary to attend such meetings to advance the profession. Attendance is far below expectation, only 6000 of 35,000 active members of the association having registered here. Of these 2500 are from Wisconsin and 1600 of this latter group are from Milwaukee.

"The showing of this convention is one of the strongest arguments for higher pay for teachers," said Secretary Crabtree. "Although railroad fare had been reduced to one and one-third for the round trip, teachers felt they could not meet expenses."

DR. PESSOA SAILS FOR BRAZIL TODAY

Confidence of Stronger Ties With United States Voiced in Message to President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who has been the city's guest for several days, sails for Rio de Janeiro today aboard the United States super-dreadnought Idaho, escorted to sea by four United States torpedo boat destroyers.

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, has replied to a wireless message received from President Wilson in which the American chief executive expressed regret that he would not reach the United States before the departure of the distinguished visitor. Dr. Pessoa's message, sent by radio to President Wilson aboard the transport George Washington, declared he was more than ever convinced it was the duty of the two governments to strengthen the friendly relations which already exist and expressed the belief that it would be an easy task.

"Your Excellency's kind message has just reached," said Dr. Pessoa's reply. "Being unable to delay my departure for Brazil, where my presence has long been wanted, I wish to thus let you know how gratified I am with the kindly welcome I have received at the hands of the government and people of the United States. I am leaving more than ever convinced that the duty of our two governments, united as they are by a friendship which has become traditional, is to draw ever closer the friendly relations which exist between our two countries, and this is an easy task, for many are the ties of every kind which unite them, great is the communion of their interests and sincere the mutual sympathy which already attracts them."

"To accomplish that mission it is

sufficient that they be made aware of the reciprocal advantages each has to offer and of the results to be obtained from the furthering of interests, which, far from clashing, tend to perfect each other. I beg Your Excellency to believe that this will be one of my dearest endeavors. Please accept, Mr. President, with my heartiest congratulations, on so glorious a day in the history of your great people, my best wishes for your personal welfare and for the increasing prosperity of the United States of America."

Besides seeking to cement more closely the friendly relations of the two governments, Dr. Pessoa has held conferences with several prominent American financiers and business men with a view to increasing trade and establishing better economic relations between the United States and Brazil.

PLANS FOR JEWISH STATE OUTLINED

Proposed Palestine Commonwealth Favors Policy Which Tends to Ownership and Control of Land and Its Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the Pittsburgh program the Zionists of America have a declaration of the kind of a Jewish commonwealth which they hope to ultimately establish in Palestine. The program, which has been drawn up by Bernard A. Rosenblatt, states the fundamentals which the American Zionists desire to have accepted as the basic institutions of their new government. Its six clauses are: First, political and civil equality irrespective of race, sex, or faith of all the inhabitants of the land; second, to insure in the Jewish national home in Palestine equality of opportunity, favorance of a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control of the land and all natural resources, and of all public utilities, by the whole people; third, all land owned by or controlled by the whole people should be leased on such conditions as will insure the fullest opportunity for the development and continuity of possession; fourth, the cooperative ideas should be applied, so far as feasible, in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial undertakings; the fiscal policy shall be framed so as to protect the people from the evils of land speculation and from every other form of financial oppression; sixth, the system of free public instruction which is to be established should embrace all grades and departments of education. (The seventh and final clause providing that Hebrew shall be the language of instruction is not germane in this article.)

The statement says that the Zionists of America are not content to duplicate the numerous small states of Europe and America, but wish to take from every country that ideal that has worked out most successfully and apply it to the new commonwealth, in an effort to obtain a government which will be highly progressive in its scope. The passion for justice has been the major characteristic of the Jewish race, it continues. It is but natural that the Jewish desire for justice should be extended into the larger concept, commonly known as "social justice." Karl Marx, Lassalle and the host of Jewish Labor leaders of today, beginning with Gompers, all testify to this common quality of social justice. The following three "battle cries for freedom" are contained in the Pittsburgh platform: (1) Land nationalization, (2) the cooperative commonwealth, (3) equal rights. The first is expressed in the phrase that the land of Palestine "shall be owned or controlled for the benefit of the people as a whole." The Zionists of America have decided that the benefits which come through increasing land values shall not go into the pockets of the land speculators, but will always remain "community values," which will go into the public treasury.

The second fundamental, that of a cooperative commonwealth, contains no simple formula by which cooperative communizing may be achieved; it must be a development through experimentation and struggle, whereby cooperative enterprise is encouraged to the largest extent possible. The last, that of "equal rights" is one with which Americans are all familiar, at least in theory, if not carried out altogether in practice. The Zionists of America would apply it to all life, to politics, and economics, to law and industry, to man and woman and to every sect and creed.

SURPLUS ARMY FOOD OFFERED TO CITIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An official announcement on Thursday from the office of the director of sales at the War Department said surplus stocks of canned vegetables would be sold in carload lots to municipalities at cost and stocks of canned meat at 20 per cent below cost, provided they were resold to the public at the prices for which they were purchased. Under certain conditions, sales will be permitted on 10 days' credit.

MORE TROOPS REACH NEW YORK NEW YORK, New York.—The transports Santa Cecilia and Lancaster, from St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, respectively, arrived yesterday with 58 officers and 4125 troops. The cruiser Seattle arrived from Brest with 60 officers and 1408 troops.

STATE OF SIEGE RAISED SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador.—The National Assembly yesterday decided to raise the state of siege.

RATIFICATION IS DECLARED SAFEST

League of Nations Covenant Can Be Amended Afterward, if Necessary, Says, William C. McAdoo, in Ohio Address

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Upholding the League of Nations, William C. McAdoo, in an address at the Methodist centenary yesterday, declared: "We are now facing the most critical situation in which the world has ever found itself—the disposition of our victory. Shall we dispose of it as narrow and heartless politicians would have us do, so that human slaughter through war must still be the arbiter of the destiny of nations, or shall we so dispose of it that the glorious goal for which humanity has striven through thousands of years of unspeakable misery, torture and sacrifice, shall be realized—the consolidation and organization of our victory so that judicial progress shall be substituted for the legalized murder of war in the settlement of international disputes, and the peace of the world secured through that cooperative effort of the great nations of the world?"

He likened the opposition to the League of Nations to the opposition to the federal Constitution when it was ratified by the states. "They denounce the League of Nations," he said, "just as the opponents of the federal Constitution denounced it, as the most dangerously attempted ever made against the liberties of free people."

In regard to the peace treaty he said: "By providing for the trial of the Kaiser and the military leaders who with him precipitated the most murderous war of all history, we have established the great principle of personal guilt of monarchs who misuses his power and brings suffering upon humanity. We have served notice upon the responsible rulers of the world that they cannot make unprovoked war without standing trial at the bar of an international court and expiating their crime if found guilty. The trial of the Kaiser is not for vengeance, it is for justice."

Regarding the elimination of the much discussed Article X from the covenant as urged by former Senator Root and others, Mr. McAdoo said that such action would render the League of Nations incapable of fulfilling the purpose of its creation. "No amendment of the League of Nations, no reservations in the ratification of the league by the Senate of the United States can be effected without imminent peril to the future of the world and without prolonging the state of war. Let us ratify the League of Nations covenant first and then amend it afterward, if necessary. This is the safest plan."

SOLDIERS URGED TO CONTINUE INSURANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Men who "earned the right to government insurance" are urged by President Wilson to retain their policies permanently, converted into such forms as they personally desire. A wireless message from the George Washington directed to the "Nation's fighting forces" and made public by the War Risk Bureau the President said:

"If it were possible, I should welcome the opportunity to speak to each of you who, by service in the great war, earned the right to government insurance, and urge the wisdom of continuing this unusual protection to your dependents and yourselves. 'The government will transform your policies, in whole or in part, from term insurance, arranged as a war measure, to such permanent forms as you may desire, and I urge your acceptance of the permanent protection which the general terms of these policies afford."

"You have an exclusive right to this insurance because you served your country in its great crisis and I am sure that in the years to come you will consider your government insurance policy as a reminder that in the war with Germany you were the uniform of your country."

NORTH CAROLINA LAND REVALUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Early in July tax assessors throughout North Carolina will have under way the vast machinery perfected to revalue all taxable property in the State, as provided for under the Gray-Dougherty Act of the 1919 Legislature. Questionnaires covering 47 items are being given to the assessors of the 100 counties. One question is: "If you acquired this land by purchase, what was the consideration?" Another is: "Were there any circumstances connected with the sale which caused it to sell for more or less than its true value at the time?"

Members of the State Tax Commission assert that the new law will give North Carolina a practical form of taxation.

CHEAPER GASOLINE IS SOUGHT FOR AUTOISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Cheaper gasoline for the motoring public, and for other consumers, is the objective sought by city officials in numerous southern municipalities who are supporting a movement proposing aggressive measures. The initiative in this matter has been taken by the city council of Jacksonville, Florida, and it is proposed that federal and state action be had to ascertain whether the

prevailing prices of gasoline are fair to the users. The movement, it appears, has for its nucleus the "price-cutting war" between the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and the Gulf Refining Company, which created considerable mystery last spring. This "war" resulted in sending the price of gasoline down to the low-water mark of 11 cents per gallon retail, and 9 cents wholesale, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, where the quotation has now been raised to 25 cents or 2 cents a gallon higher than before the Standard-Gulf controversy broke the market some weeks ago.

DEBS' CANDIDACY IN 1920 ANNOUNCED

Nomination of Convicted Socialist Leader for President of the United States Is Urged as Encouragement to Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Eugene V. Debs, serving a prison sentence for making a speech against the war, appears likely to be the next presidential candidate of the Socialist Party. Seymour Stedman, chief counsel for the party, and a member of its national executive committee, bespoke his nomination in 1920 at a meeting of Jewish Socialists here yesterday afternoon. He said Mr. Debs would roll up a great "protest vote" and that this would "appeal to Russia."

If the Socialists should nominate Mr. Debs again for President and get 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 votes, said Mr. Stedman, that would do more for Russia, more for the proletarian movement, and more for the Sinn Fein working-class movement in Ireland, than anything else American Socialists could do through propaganda.

Mr. Debs has been the only presidential candidate, except once, in 1916, the Socialist Party has had. He started running in 1900 as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, which developed into the Socialist Party, and was its candidate in 1904, 1908 and 1912. Mr. Stedman said after his speech that Mr. Debs' nomination was likely, at a convention to be held in May, 1920.

The meeting at which Mr. Stedman spoke for Mr. Debs gave small promise of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 votes in 1920. It was so small that the chairman remarked on that fact. At the time for the meeting hour announced, there were 30 persons in the big hall, including the energetic and numerous propaganda distributors, and when, nearly an hour after time, the chairman asked everybody to come in front, his audience numbered no more than 125 people.

The L. W. W. had a table full of literature in the hall with a sign over it that a "job delegate" was there to take names of members who stood for one big unionism on the spot. Mooney strike workers were conspicuous.

GREAT WAR VETERANS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—One of the chief features of the annual convention of the Great War Veterans Association in Canada in session here today is a declaration in favor of the immediate adoption of a system of bond payments, as the most satisfactory and effective means of reestablishing the soldiers. The bond should be in addition to any gratuity or pensions for disability resulting from active service. In the case of those killed, the bonus is to go to their dependents. The determination of the Great War Veterans to keep themselves clear of party affiliation was demonstrated when they unanimously rejected an invitation by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the federal Liberal leader, to send delegates to the national convention in Ottawa in August.

UNITED STATES HAS GREAT STORE OF GOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Already possessed of the greatest single stock of gold in history, the United States can lay claim today to most of the remaining free gold of the world in payment of its favorable merchandise balance, the Federal Reserve Bulletin will say in its July issue. The balance approximated \$9,000,000,000 in the last three years and bids fair to continue at the same rate this year, affording a problem to arrange payments without bankrupting debtor nations and increasing the cost of living here through the importation of more metal. The recent lifting of the gold embargo made the United States practically the only free gold market in the world.

PRESIDENT TINOCO'S FORCES DISLODGED

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Costa Rican revolutionists, under the leadership of the Mexican general, Manuel Chao, on Thursday night attacked and dislodged the forces of President Tinoco of Costa Rica from their advanced positions. The revolutionists captured quantities of arms and provisions.

STEAMER TO CARRY AUTOS Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Specifications are being completed for a steel steamboat which has been designed by Frank E. Kirby for the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company for the carrying of automobiles and tractors. The steamer will be 300 feet in length with a 75-foot beam. It will have two decks with two sets of elevators, and will have accommodations for 275 automobiles a trip.

PATRIOTIC NOTE IN EVENTS OF FOURTH

First Independence Day Since New Prohibition Law Went Into Effect Is Marked by Lack of Noise in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A Fourth of July celebration that reflected real and ideal American democracy rather than red fire, noise, and intoxicating liquor, marked the observance in Boston and other New England communities yesterday.

It was the first Fourth under prohibition, which became operative only a few days ago, so there was a supply of liquor on hand in some cases, but the police records for the "night before" were unusually pleasing to the prohibitionists. Up to midnight there were only 20 offenders booked, as against hundreds in past years. The police report, too, that boisterousness and property damage were not to be compared with other years when intoxicating liquor was easily available.

During the day greater attention than ever before was paid to patriotic meetings, community gatherings and athletic events. The official opening of the Boston exercises was a flag raising on the Common by a detachment of sailors who attended the Mayor. This was followed by a band concert and the singing of patriotic songs by the audience.

At the old State House historic exercises were carried out and the traditional reading of the "Declaration of Independence" was given by Master Spencer R. Koch, who was dressed in continental costume. From there on the procession of city officials continued to Faneuil Hall, where Judge Charles A. DeCourcy delivered an oration on "American Democracy," which was directed especially to the hundreds of newly naturalized citizens who were the particular guests of the occasion.

After a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the United States Judge DeCourcy said: The present open foe of our democracy is bolshevism. It seems inconceivable that such a revolutionary radicalism, which declares war against the basic legal institutions, not only of democracy but of all civilized states, should find any substantial support here. Knowledge of its principles and practices must deprive it of the sympathy of all loyal Americans, and prompt and effective measures should be taken against the anarchists who abuse the freedom of our institutions by plotting to overthrow them by criminal violence. We surely are justified in the conviction that the underlying principles of the Declaration of Independence, self-government and equality of right, afford a trustworthy and still enduring guide for the present and immediate future. We have been and are a progressive people, never controlled by revolutionary or reactionary extremists.

"If we would successfully solve the problems of the future, as we have those of the past, we must fully and individually realize the paramount truth, that the task will demand the best energies of an enlightened, united and self-sacrificing citizenry. 'One of the great results of the war, largely compensating for its sacrifices, is that it has done more to unite this country than 50 years of peace. Our soldiers of every race and creed and class became as one in following the Stars and Stripes through common hardships and dangers, even unto death."

"Let us carry with us into the coming days of peace this heartening lesson of the war. Government for the people, by the people, in Lincoln's phrase, demands equal rights for all our people, not for special races or creeds or classes. Of course the demand for political liberty in other lands will command our active sympathy, more so now than ever before; but if we are to fully realize the possibilities of nationhood at home and abroad, we must solve distinctly American problems by thinking and acting as Americans."

New York Is Quiet

Patriotic Exercises, Games, and Music Chief Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Despite the fact that it was "the first glorious Fourth" since the victorious conclusion of hostilities, New York celebrated yesterday in the quietest manner. There was a general exodus from the city to the seaside and country, while those left behind betook themselves largely to the various parks, where patriotic exercises and athletic games were held. Tammany Hall celebrated the day with oratory following the reading, by Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of the Declaration of Independence. Among the speakers were Henry F. Ashurst, United States Senator from Arizona, Pat Harrison, United States Senator from Mississippi, Claude Kitchin, Representative from North Carolina, and Augustine Lonergan, Representative from Connecticut. Patriotic meetings were held throughout the city in parks, playgrounds and at public monuments, and many settlement houses held celebrations. The old-time fire crackers and cap-pistols were mostly absent. The evening festivities included a musical program and victory pageant at the Lewisohn Stadium.

Celebrations in Paris PARIS, France (Friday).—Independence Day was celebrated in Paris today as never before in history. Indeed, with all the French public offices and schools closed for the day, there was every sign that the French people had cheerfully adopted the "Glorious Fourth" as an extra holiday of their

ARGENTINIAN LAUDS THE UNITED STATES

North America Nation's Influence Traced in Southern Republic's History—Relationship Consolidated by Monroe Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Argentine News Office

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The United States was termed "the god-mother at the christening of the Argentine Republic" yesterday by Dr. Alberto Martinez, director of statistics in this colony, in the principal address of the Fourth of July celebration. He traced the influence of the United States on Argentina's history, and said that the relationship was consolidated by the Monroe Doctrine. "We owe our best gratitude to the United States because that country saved Europe," Dr. Martinez said. "Without detracting from the credit to Belgium, France, and Great Britain, we must admit that if it had not been for the United States troops, money and food, the war would not yet be concluded, the Central Powers never would have surrendered unconditionally, and the day of victory would still be far distant."

"America saved Europe, but America's greatest deed is not in having lifted the yoke of militarism, but in having shown ideals of peace, justice and equality in the League of Nations, which assures happiness and welfare to all humanity."

"I pass over the military and financial war achievements of the United States because they are well known here, and I take up the United States' international politics."

Dr. Martinez voiced his approval of American expansion policy, which he described as commercial and not political. He defended the Monroe Doctrine, and compared American recognition of Cuban independence, under the doctrine, to the action of Germany under similar circumstances. He said the United States is "the only country in a position to save us from the economic disasters of the war and provide us with much needed necessities."

VILLA'S COMMAND SEEN BY AEROPLANES

JAUREZ, Mexico.—Francisco Villa was at San Andres on Tuesday night in command of the remnants of his rebel force, General Dieguez, commander of the northeastern military zone, telegraphed General Gonzales, commander at Juarez yesterday. Villa's column was seen by aeroplanes flying toward Pilar del Concho, 35 miles northwest of Parral. San Andres is 35 miles southwest of Chihuahua City. General Dieguez announced he would take the field personally in pursuit of the Villa forces.

PROFITING BILL PASSES BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill making it unlawful to conspire to maintain or increase unreasonably prices of necessities of life and providing punishment for such offenses.



Your Business Problems

are part of your banking business—officers with broad business experience and every banking facility at their command are at the service of our customers.

MASSACHUSETTS TRUST COMPANY

Special Rates of Interest

paid on time deposits in our commercial department. Interest paid on average daily balance of \$300—credited monthly.

Last rate of interest paid in our savings department was **4 1/2%** "BANK BY MAIL"

BANKING BY MAIL

Both our Commercial and Savings Departments have an efficiently organized "Banking by Mail" service for the convenience of out-of-town customers. Write for particulars.

Interest will begin July First

Safeguard Your Valuables

while out of town—In Our Uptown Bank are located

Safe Deposit Boxes

of various sizes for stocks, etc. Also

Storage Vaults for trunks and boxes of valuables—electrically protected—burglar fire and water proof.

Assets Over Twelve Million Dollars

NATIONALIZATION OF COAL OPPOSED

British Coal Commission Witness
Says Government Control De-
stroyed Initiative and Created
a Sense of Inresponsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Evidence given before the Coal Commission on June 2 was strongly against nationalization. Mr. George Rose, chairman of the National Council of Coal Traders, said that nationalization or government control of any kind destroyed individual effort and initiative, and created a feeling of irresponsibility. In the course of two years, the Controller of Coal Mines had issued nearly 100 instructions, orders, and forms, and many more would have been issued, but for the fact that Sir Guy Calhoun agreed to consult the National Council of Coal Traders before issuing further forms and orders. The cost incurred and the labor involved had been out of proportion to the results obtained, and were undesirable and unnecessary under normal conditions.

The chairman asked the witness to consider the case of the small consumer who perhaps bought a hundredweight of coal from a cart. How many people, he asked, had made a profit out of that hundredweight of coal since it left the railway siding? Witness replied that in the great majority of cases, only two had, the factor and the small merchant.

Next Winter's Output
Continuing, the chairman asked Mr. Rose to give him an idea of what was going to happen next winter. Witness believed that if the output of coal increased by 10 or 12 per cent, there should be no difficulty in letting any person in London have all the coal they needed. As regarded price, that was fixed, and as far as he knew, there was no proposal that the price should be increased.

In answer to further questions witness said that prices, profits, and the amount of coal exported should be controlled during next winter, but he would not like to say control should be continued for three years. Many of them feared that the output would fall in July of this year, and if this happened, a certain minority of traders would certainly try to take advantage of it. Personally, he was anxious that prices should not be higher, and he proposed that control of prices should continue for a period.

Colliery Managers' Attitude
Mr. Percival Muschamp, of Mansfield, Notts, gave evidence on behalf of the National Association of Colliery Managers. At the outset witness raised objection to the constitution of the commission on the ground that the coal industry should have been investigated by a commission of impartial men not connected with the coal trade. On the subject of nationalization, witness said the colliery managers viewed with grave concern managing mines under the control of the State. The State had never yet proved its capability of managing a business successfully. The position of the colliery manager between the government, on the one side, and the Miners' Federation on the other, would be a most invidious one, and the colliery managers were determined that they would not be controlled by the Miners' Federation.

Their attitude was purely one of defense against being brought under the domination of the Labor movement, as described by Mr. Frank Hodges in a speech at Mansfield on May 4, when he said: "The purpose of the Labor movement was to dominate the whole world and every institution in the world, and to capture all institutions of power. If Parliament were the strongest institution in the country, which it was not, then Labor ought to possess that institution." Mr. Smillie, proceeded witness, had rather implied to the managers that they would be better off under nationalization than at present, but the managers wished to assure Mr. Smillie that they were quite capable of looking after their own affairs, and would neither look for nor require any assistance from him with regard to their financial interests.

Criticizing Coal Commission
Sir John McLaren, president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, said that his Chamber had passed a resolution declaring that the Coal Commission was not a body fairly qualified to report on the future management of collieries, nor on the question of nationalization, which ought not to be settled in the interests of either miners or owners, but in the national interest. Witness asserted that the interests of the consumers far outweighed in importance those of either owners or miners. The interests of the royalty owners, colliery proprietors, and miners were trifling compared with the interests of the public at large. Before the war coal was dear enough, but since the war prices had gone up out of all proportion to increased wages and other costs of production.

Excessive Price Increase
The excessive rise in the price of coal had had a disastrous effect on the trade of the country. Foreign manufacturers could undersell Great Britain and foreign customers would not purchase its goods. At the present moment steel for shipbuilding was £2 per ton cheaper in America than in England, which made a difference of £5000 on a single vessel of 2500 tons displacement. English consumers viewed with dismay the prospect of nationalizing coal mines, because they were convinced that it would result in higher prices with resulting restraint of business and hardship to the working classes. Nationalization, he considered, would lead to an enormous increase of bureaucracy, until eventually all were working for the State, and individual liberty and freedom would be

at an end, and conscription of labor would be the result.
Mr. G. Henry Wright, secretary of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said that the chamber objected to the nationalization of coal mines on the following grounds:

- (1) It would result in less efficient exploitation of the coal resources of the country, and deprive the State of the benefits of competition.
- (2) The lack of initiative and enterprise in a state department would delay the adoption of better methods.
- (3) The cost of production would be greatly increased.
- (4) The export trade would be seriously affected, and the national interests would suffer.
- (5) The coal miner would be no better, and probably would be much worse off.
- (6) State ownership could not eliminate industrial unrest.
- (7) It would be disastrous for the control of coal mines of the country to be under the direct influence of party politicians, as they would be if they were nationalized.

Alarm at Nationalization
Mr. W. F. Gardner, president of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, said the possibility of the coal trade being nationalized was regarded in business circles in the west of Scotland with apprehension and alarm, for a sufficient quantity of coal at the lowest competitive prices was essential for practically all trades. It was more than doubtful whether industries could continue to pay the present price of coal and compete successfully with other countries.
Mr. Frederick Mills, managing director of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron & Coal Company, Limited, expressed himself as absolutely opposed to nationalization. He said that while he had invited a prominent trade union leader to join his board as an ordinary director, he believed that Labor unrest, existing before the war and now intensified, was due to "excusable and preventable ignorance on the part of the workpeople and to the want of appreciation on the part played in industry of a dividend upon capital." He submitted that the real remedy was for Labor to become capitalists and take a share in the management.

POLISH DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETS

Dr. Zurawski Says Freedom of
Poland Has Been Sadly
Curtailed by Peace Treaty

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual convention of the Polish National Defense Committee opened yesterday in the Franklin Union Hall under the chairmanship of the president, Dr. K. A. Zurawski of Chicago. About 130 delegates were present from all parts of the United States, representing the 200 branches of the committee.

"Poland has her freedom," said Dr. Zurawski in a statement, "but it is sadly curtailed by the treaty which Poland has been or will be compelled to sign. Several of the articles in it contain clauses which tend to interfere with the internal affairs of Poland, as, for example, the unheard-of arrangement that committees should distribute a part of the government's income for the support of sectarian schools."

"Poland is free, but some occult and inimical influences have shaped things so that the Peace Conference has left many thousand miles of indubitably Polish territory and millions of undoubtedly Polish people to the mercy and in the power of her former oppressors, the chief among them being Germany."

Dr. Zurawski explained that his organization dates back to 1912, when it was organized as an American body to support General Pilsudski, the present President of the Republic of Poland.

"As a result," continued Dr. Zurawski, "we have come in collision with the conservative forces, and have become the butt of enmity and antagonism, often exceedingly bitter, of the reactionary and clerical elements among the Poles in the United States."

NEW MEXICO EXCISE
TAX TO BE TESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SANTA FE, New Mexico.—Constitutionality of New Mexico's excise tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline, fixed by an act of the last Legislature, is to be tested in United States District Court here.

Suit has been filed by the Continental, Texas and Sinclair Oil companies in which the companies seek to enjoin the state treasurer, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general from enforcing the provisions of the act. Hearing of the petition has been set for July 8. Twenty or more gasoline inspectors, appointed by the Governor, and an expected annual income of \$250,000 for the State are affected by the action.

COMPANY UNION CALLED SUCCESS

Organization Started Within a
Chicago Clothing Concern
Has Developed Into National
Union of Wide Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Labor organization known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which now has working agreements with practically all of the large clothing manufacturers in the United States, was the outgrowth of a plan of arbitration adopted by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, clothing manufacturers in Chicago, eight years ago, according to Earl Dean Howard, director of labor for the company. While Labor organizations have been contending that the company union is intended to destroy Labor unions, here is an example of a company union that eventually developed into a large national organization.

The plan of arbitration of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Company was started, Mr. Howard said, after the company had experienced a strike. A settlement was reached by an agreement to arbitrate, one arbitrator being named by each side, the two to choose a third.

Arbitration Board of Two
It was impossible to agree upon the third member, and the efforts to arbitrate were started with only the two partisan men on the board. This proved a good thing, continued Mr. Howard. For the time being it forced them to settle matters by agreement and compromise rather than by arbitrary decisions, and this method has become a distinctive feature of the system. A third arbitrator was eventually chosen, and he is a man peculiarly capable of aiding in establishing sympathetic understanding on the part of all, according to Mr. Howard.

Though favorable results did not appear at once, the company has not had a strike of large proportions since adopting their system of arbitration. A few men have quit work at various times, said Mr. Howard, but have always gone back without any trouble. In addition to the arbitration plan, the company created a labor department of which Mr. Howard of the economics department of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, is the chief, to study the situation and draft a plan for promoting better relations with employees.

Labor Department Favored
Discussing this step, Mr. Howard said he believed a labor department essential to bring about the best industrial relations between management and employees. The next step in industrial relations that Mr. Howard looks for, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in advance of the agreements now existing between the various clothing companies and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will be the formation of an association of Labor managers or directors who will deal with the unions in a city and make a standard wage for the industries in each city.

The plan involves administration of industrial relations between the company and employees through a board of arbitration and a trade board. The board of arbitration has full and final jurisdiction over all matters arising under the agreement, and its decisions are conclusive. The board is made up of three members, one chosen by the union, one by the company, and the third by mutual choice of both.

Trade Board Primary Agency
The trade board is the primary agency for adjusting grievances, and has original jurisdiction over all matters arising under the agreement. This board sits daily and handles most of the cases. The trade board is presided over by a neutral, outside chairman, who is paid jointly by the employees and the company.

Provision is also made for a union representative in each shop, to whom grievances are reported by the employees, and he presents the complaint to the shop superintendent. This complaint in turn, if a settlement is not reached, is reported to deputation appointed by both sides, and if they disagree it then goes to the trade board. Many cases are settled before they reach the board, according to Mr. Howard.

Leaders Are Developed
The plan developed some leaders among the employees. Mr. Howard said, among them Sidney Hillman, who is now president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This organization was started when employees of the Hart Schaffner & Marx Company withdrew from the United Garment Workers of America. One manufacturer after another signed agreements under an arbitration plan, much like that of the plan of the originators, until a few months ago the last agreements were made which placed practically all of the big clothing manufacturers in relations with this Labor organization.

The plan of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is that of an industrial union and is opposed to the craft union plan of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Howard feels that a great step in solving labor troubles among the clothing manufacturers has been taken. There must be some branch in a large industrial concern that is not interested in the other parts of the business, to specialize on all industrial relations, said Mr. Howard.

Government Necessary
There must be control or government. There must be a unified management. All the separate wills should be brought into harmony. The

question then arises, How should it be done? Should it be done by compromise or a general working out of a basic, fundamental law or rule in order to get this unified action. The company, Mr. Howard said, does not care to dominate its employees, and on the other hand, it does not want to be dominated. The company was willing to be dominated by an impartial board. The rulings made by these boards become a system of laws or rules and precedents, and in time a system of government is worked out. If such a plan as the Hart Schaffner & Marx Company now has is put in operation everywhere, and both sides live up to the agreement, there need be no strikes, said Mr. Howard.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY IN KANSAS BROKEN UP

Watchfulness of the Authorities
Results in No Reports of
Disturbances in Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
TOPEKA, Kansas.—The I. W. W. activities which were expected to appear in the Kansas wheat fields with the opening of the harvest seem to have been entirely broken up. There has not been a single disturbance at any point in the fields thus far, and only four known agitators have actually been at work. These four are now in jail and will be held until the harvest is over. Two are in jail at Wichita, one at Herington, and one at Great Bend.

The two men at Wichita were taken before the United States Commissioner, to be held until the grand jury could act, but the commissioner could not find any way to hold them. Then the state vagrancy law was utilized, and the men are in jail. The vagrancy law was enacted particularly to stop I. W. W. agitators operating in Kansas, and permits the State to send the men to jail when they have no visible means of support, or when they are inciting others to quit work or to create any disturbance.

Gov. Henry J. Allen, Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General, and John Crawford, Labor Commissioner, have a large force of special agents operating in the fields watching the activities of the I. W. W. members. Sheriffs and county attorneys and the police of the larger cities are also active. Special telegrams were sent out a few days ago to all the local and special officials, directing them not to let up in their activities, since it appears that the expected raid into the harvest fields had broken down. It was urged that the steps already taken had proved to be effective, and the officials were urged to maintain their activities throughout the harvest and the threshing season, so that the agitators would not have a chance to get their work started to attempt to interfere with the harvest and threshing. The government officials are watching the I. W. W. workers also, and are prepared to aid the State whenever help is needed, but thus far the situation has been kept so well in hand that the government aid has not been needed.

OFFICE RAIDED, SAYS SOCIALIST EDITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The managing editor of the New York Call, Socialist newspaper, charges that on two nights this week the office of that paper has been entered after the staff had left. He lays the blame on "sleuths and raiders" trying to get evidence against radicals, and says: "We can only notify the public not to get excited if 'something damning' is discovered in our office by those who 'planted' it."

BOSTON, MASS. **SHEPARD STORES.** BOSTON, MASS.
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

Here's an important, long-planned
selling event—

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Irregular weaves from several of the country's leading makers, whose standards are so high an imperfect thread or stitch disqualifies such hosiery from being sold as "firsts."

—We have every reason to believe that the imperfections will not appreciably reduce their wearing qualities.

Women's Silk Stockings—
Medium weight, seamed back and narrow ankle, slight irregulars of 1.35 quality, black only, at the pair..... **79c**

Women's Silk Stockings—
Full fashioned, in black, white and colors; these stockings are slight irregulars of our 2.50 grade at the pair.... **1.79**

Women's Puritan Brand White Silk Stockings (Firsts)—
Made of finest pure thread silk, full fashioned throughout, elastic lisle garter top, double heel, sole and toe. This high-grade silk stocking is far superior to the majority sold, at, per pair..... **2.28**

Children's Fancy Socks—Of fine lisle, full fashioned tops, in a pleasing color assortment; regularly sold for 50c, specially priced..... **40c**

(Winter Street—First Floor)

FAIR PAY AS AID TO BETTER WORK

Massachusetts Employment Office
Head Says Good Wages
for Women as Much Concern
of Employer as of Employee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Fair wages and living conditions are quite as much the concern of the employer as of the employee, and benefit him equally in the long run, according to G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent of the state free employment office, Kneeland Street, in discussing the minimum wage for women.

"All the rulings of the minimum wage board are strictly observed by our office," said Mr. Dunderdale. "We do not, and cannot, of course, go beyond that in our official work, for we are expected to treat all employers alike, whatever wage they may pay or whatever policy they may adopt toward Labor, so long as they do not violate the law. We try to get help for all employers who ask us to aid them, but naturally the most competent workers prefer to go to establishments that pay best. Obviously we cannot force any applicant for help to accept employment anywhere."

"The employer who gives good pay gets good work. The man who gives indifferent pay receives indifferent work. It is just the same as in the manufacturing industry. The manufacturer who turns out an inferior article cannot sell it except at a cut price. I have found in my experience, which covers a good many years of active participation in the industrial life of Massachusetts, that Labor will make good if it receives good wages and working conditions."

"I do not know of many places at present in this State where the minimum wage for women is not effective, but the rapidly mounting cost of commodities necessitates frequent revision of minimum wage rates if they are to fulfill their purpose. Before the war the dollar stood at par; now it is only worth something like 43 cents."

"The minimum wage is an economy for the employer, for it enables him to get help who are not forced to live beyond their incomes. Consequently, they are able to interest themselves in their work better than those who are practically desperate. In fact, it is only in cases of desperation that a worker, whether man or woman, will accept less than the minimum wage. It is just those cases in which the minimum wage is most needed; the person driven by fear of destitution ought not to be forced into a hard bargain. The employment office is often the last resort; women exhaust all their other resources before coming here. It seems only right that they should be able to expect help here. To my mind it is one of the most regrettable things in modern industry that in a private employment office a man or woman must pay some third person a week's pay for the privilege of going to work for his or her employer. I believe it is the right of every person to expect opportunity for employment, and that the obligation to render some service rests upon every member of society; but I do not believe that anyone should be made to pay for a privilege of going to work."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOR PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
GUELPH, Ontario.—The Trades and Labor Council of this city has sent to the Trades Congress and also the Trades Councils of the Province of Ontario, the following resolution: "That whereas the present industrial unrest that is now spreading over the Dominion of Canada, result-

ing in strikes, both ordered and sympathetic, is revealing to us in a manner both plain and unmistakable that there is a grave need for a vital change in our present methods of administration if the solidarity of Labor is to be maintained and made effective, and the great body of organized workers are to be kept as a well-ordered and disciplined force:

"And whereas there are only two ways of giving expression to working-class aspirations, namely, by our ballot or by industrial action and the right to strike, realizing also that the general strike is the most potent weapon at the disposal of the toilers, and when effectively used will be productive of speedy and beneficial results to them; and realizing also that the weakness of the Canadian Labor movement arises largely because of the fact that there is no machinery that can make operative the full power of the Labor movement in Canada:

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Guelph Trades and Labor Council desire the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to take immediately whatever steps may be necessary to bring into line the various interests involved, the American Federation of Labor, international unions, and Canadian organizations, the object being to form a National Council of Labor that shall have mandatory power to take concerted action on behalf of Canadian Labor when the course of events may justify the taking of such action, so that in all matters affecting Canadian Labor the full and undivided strength of Canadian Labor may be applied."

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL PLANTS ARE ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Activity of Youngstown steel plants is indicated by the fact that there was no shutdown in the mills of the valley for the July 4 period. The mills are running about 80 per cent of capacity against 60 per cent or less during May, and some departments are operating in full.

Men who are idle are rapidly being taken back on full time, although the labor supply is now sufficient signs of a shortage with the further revival of industry are seen. Following signing of the peace treaty, hundreds of aliens who have been anxious to return to European countries in order to locate friends and relatives have renewed their efforts to secure steamship passage and their departure may unfavorably affect the labor supply.

ARCTIC EXPLORER GOES NORTH

NEW YORK, New York.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, who since his five years' expedition in the far north for the Canadian Government has been engaged in writing a book telling of his experiences and researches, left here Thursday night for Glacier, British Columbia. Mr. Stefansson took with him two secretaries, who will live with him in tents near the British Columbia city, and will return here next fall when the mercury no longer hovers in the 90's. The discoverer declared his belief that the trend of civilization is northward, now 10.

COMPENSATION ACT IS AMENDED

Pennsylvania Legislature Passes
Measure Which Directly Affects
a Million and a Half
of Industrial Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania.—Increasing the maximum payment of compensation for disability from 50 to 60 per cent of the weekly wage, is considered one of the important bills which passed the Pennsylvania General Assembly recently adjourned. It is now a law of the State and directly affects over a million and a half industrial workers. It amends the code of 1915 and becomes effective Jan. 1, 1920. The 60 per cent is to apply to a maximum weekly wage of \$20, which means that \$12 will become the highest benefit one may receive per week. The measure grants a reduction of the "waiting period" from 14 to 10 days; extension of the "free medical period" from 14 to 30 days; gives widows remarrying one-third of compensation, not to extend more than 100 weeks, and makes a new system for computing wages to which employers entered many objections, especially those connected with coal companies. Actual days worked are to constitute a week for purposes of computation, and board, when given, is not to figure in the computation at less than a dollar a day. Board and lodging are thus to be considered hereafter. At present they are not.

Gov. William C. Sproul signed this bill on the same day that he approved the sedition bill, which is the first law of the kind applicable to modern conditions in Pennsylvania, defining as it does sedition and severe punishment for those who would incite or attempt overthrow of government by force or terror.

The signing of these two bills, which aroused the greatest parliamentary battles of the session in the closing days, took place when the Governor's office was receiving numerous protests against the compensation bill from employers, and when the labor element was vigorously objecting to the sedition law.

The compensation increase bill was accompanied by a bill creating a bureau of industrial rehabilitation in the Department of Labor and Industry and another reorganizing the Workmen's Compensation Bureau and continuing it as a branch of the Labor and Industry Department instead of erecting it into a separate branch of the government. These latter two bills have not yet been passed.

The reorganization bill is to be followed by reappointment of members of the present board in all probability, but changes among referees. Authority of Commissioner of Labor and Industry, an ex officio member of the board, is materially increased as far as appointments go. The office of supervisor of referees is created and there may be 14 referees. There are now 10.



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Most Pressing Problem Left Open Said to Be Process by Which Germany May Se- cure Admission to League

LONDON, England.—In considering the peace of Versailles, as it gradually unfolds, one may ask two questions: What does it settle? and, What does it leave unsettled? And perhaps the second is the more important question of the two. "The most pressing problem," says the new number of *The Round Table*, "left open by the peace is . . . that of the process by which Germany may secure admission to the council of the league. If Germany can be made a general partner, Russia will follow in due course. If Germany cannot be made a general partner, she will form an opposition with France, which at some time and in some way will shatter to bits the promise of the league and this settlement."

Undoubtedly the peace gives to society a new framework but, according to the writer of this article, it bases the security of that framework on a balance of forces which cannot possibly endure. It provides a League of Nations, but does not show how the league is to evolve from its present artificial and insufficient basis to one in character with the real play of forces in the world. A settlement which excludes 200,000,000 of the population of Europe, in large part the most able and industrious, must ultimately be extended to embrace those other millions or split Europe into the old embittered camps.

The proposed terms of peace have been determined in the main by two great forces which have led to the treaty being shaped under conditions of strain. One of these forces has to do less with the future than with the present and the past. The victors are rightly set, according to The Round Table, upon exacting full retribution for the wrongs of the past. The overwhelming determination in the British Empire, as among other of the Allies, to make Germany repair, to the utmost farthing obtainable, the ravages which she inflicted upon other peoples—more particularly on Belgium, Serbia, and France. The German people have been so completely and unheartedly until they were convinced of defeat, that none can believe in a sudden change of heart. Every precaution must, therefore, be taken to insure the fulfillment of the terms of peace. This is sufficient ground for the reduction of German armaments to a level below the German defenses before her neighbors consent to any corresponding movement on their own part.

But the writer of the article points out that there is also a weaker side to the case; an endeavor to force the advantage of the moment—to capitalize it, as it were—so that those who are at present the possessors of superior power may live on the interest of their victory long after their real superiority has passed. This has told upon the method of making peace and on the character of many details in the terms of the treaty itself. In 1815 the state of war was ended by a preliminary peace, and the complicated details of the final settlement were then elaborated under less pressure of the Vienna Congress. Why was not a similar course followed, asks this critic, in the far more complex conditions of the present year?

He thinks that the only explanation available so far is that some of the parties to the conference had insufficient confidence in the merits of their own case, and were, therefore, bent upon using the word's necessity for space as a lever to secure their full individual demands. Thus, the case of Germany, which has been discussed at every point by anger for the past, fear for the future, and a keen determination to exploit the advantages of the moment to the uttermost. The case of Germany in details where local knowledge was essential always went by default. At point after point, objections were offered, and the radical, the pressure led to another and yet another decision against the common enemy. While there is no section of the treaty in which the road justice of the settlement does not outweigh its minor defects, yet the decisions against Germany in particular are so painful and individually of small importance, have a very great cumulative effect.

The reparations clauses, according to The Round Table, present the most extreme results of the method by which the treaty was framed. Their actual incidence will obviously be limited by Germany's ability to pay, and this ability will in its turn be conditioned by the willingness of the Allies to assist the restoration of German industry by means as sure as to compete with their own. But the clauses have a different meaning to a large section of the public in the British Empire and to a still larger section in France. If the terms of reparation are construed in a vindictive way, they will form a constant and powerful incentive to Germany to renege her undertakings in all parts of the peace. Everything depends on the methods adopted during the next few years for working out the financial and economic problems. General armistice participation in the councils of the league, says the writer of this article, is the only real security against renewed conflict and a relapse to chaos.

He points also to the territorial provisions of the treaty which, though,

Japan Said to Maintain That Settlement Is Logical Outcome of "21 Demands" of 1915 by Which China Was Coerced

LONDON, England.—The feeling of China over the Shantung question, and the manner in which the affairs of that portion of China have been conducted since it was entered by the Japanese in 1914, as well as the responsibility for abuses of the customs and legal enactments of the Chinese Government on the part of certain Japanese, are touched upon by the Tientsin correspondent of The Morning Post in a recent letter to the paper.

The letter is as follows: "Violent opposition on the part of the Chinese to any provision in the peace treaty consolidating Japan's position in Shantung as the inheritor of German rights in that Province, was expected by all aware of Chinese feelings on this subject, and was foreseen of course, that Japan would claim the reversion of all German 'rights, titles, and privileges' in Shantung; but intelligent Chinese hoped that the Peace Conference would refuse its assent to Japan's demands, and restore to China herself all the territory and concessions wrung from her by Germany's military aggression. In the isolationist policy in the Far East, there can, indeed, be little doubt that had China to choose between Germany and Japan in Shantung, she would unhesitatingly express her preference for the former. The Chinese have never really felt much animus against the Germans, despite their brusque methods; they have felt only a deep and natural hatred of the consequences of Japanese penetration into Shantung, and not without good reason.

"Japan will, of course, claim that the settlement which she has secured is the logical outcome of that portion of the famous '21 Demands' of 1915 by which China was coerced into agreeing to 'give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests, and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung.

This concession, however, was wrung from China by an ultimatum presented to her by Japan on May 7, 1915, at a time when the western powers were too preoccupied with the war to oppose Japan's designs, and China lay helpless at her feet. The Chinese maintain, and not without good cause, that concessions extorted from them under duress in 1915 ought not to be accepted as valid by the Peace Conference, if the latter be really attempting to establish a new world order on the basis of justice.

To Japan's argument that she is entitled to succeed to Germany's position in Shantung by virtue of the conquest of Tsingtau, they will reply that China, through her President, the late Yuan Shih-kai, offered to join the entente, and that the Allies, at the close of the war, and herself undertake the siege of Tsingtau, but was warned off by the Japanese; and that a year later, when Yuan Shih-kai again expressed a desire to range his country on the side of the Allies, Japan once more interposed her veto. On these occasions China was united, the civil war which has been paralyzing the Nation for the last two years had not broken out, and the people really have been in a position to render effective help to the powers with whom she desired to enter into an alliance.

"It was not until China was formally invited by President Wilson to follow in the footsteps of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with the Central Empires that Japan permitted her to take sides in the world war. Since China's entry into the conflict Japan, fearful of the resultant appearance of an open Chinese market, and of the defection at the Peace Conference, has been working through every imaginable channel to subjugate China. While her Minister at Peking has been solemnly protest-

ing that the policy of the Tokyo Government was opposed to the lending of money to the northern militarists, the minister of the Ministry of Finance have been buying up all China's available assets for cash, which has been squandered on civil war, and Japanese military agents have been brazenly working to acquire control over the Chinese Army. It is largely owing to the duplicity of Japan that China today is virtually bankrupt and her efforts to restore domestic peace have failed, and that China is not in a position forcibly to assert rights which are indisputably hers if 'justice' has any part in the peace settlement.

"The Japanese have acted, ever since the fall of Tsingtau, as if Shantung Province had become their exclusive political and commercial sphere. They have swarmed into the province in thousands. Garrisons have been maintained at Tsingtau, at Tsinanfu, and along the railway which connects the seaport with the provincial capital. An enormous trade in contraband, including arms and munitions, has sprung up in the zone over which they have assumed control. Shantung is simply infested with bandits, armed with weapons smuggled in by the Japanese. So lawless are the conditions in that province that for several months past the mail and passenger trains on the railway connecting Tientsin with Shanghai have received instructions only to pass through the Shantung section by daylight. Mails and passengers have therefore taken much longer than usual to make the journey between Tientsin and Shanghai.

"Considerable publicity" has been given lately to the spread of morphine in China, a menace which is now much more serious than that of opium some years ago. Inquiries showed that, in spite of the illegality of the trade, morphia was being imported by the ton into China by Japanese, who were openly selling it, in defiance of Chinese laws, far and wide throughout the country. It is alleged that the drug was imported into Tsingtau in large quantities in cases labeled "Military Stores" which are exempt from customs examination. As a result of investigations made in Tsinanfu in January by reliable agents, it was found that no fewer than 94 Japanese drug stores were selling morphia without medical prescription.

"Chinese officials have been unable to interfere with the illicit traffic, as they have no jurisdiction over the Japanese, and merely insure their own disgrace and ruin if they molest the offenders in any way. The condition of Shantung Province at the end of nearly five years of Japanese occupation is a scandal and a disgrace to any civilized power, and it is scarcely surprising that Chinese regard a continuance of Japanese penetration as disastrous to their country."

ous to their country.

Their attitude toward the Japanese is merely evidence of the natural animosity of the Chinese toward the neighbor who has so frequently and brutally humiliated their country in the past. It is to be hoped that one result at least of the establishment of a League of Nations will be that China will in future be guaranteed against a repetition of the assaults upon her independence and integrity which have been made by Japan while the other powers intervened for her welfare and in the maintenance of the 'Open Door' in China have been engaged in a life-and-death struggle for the liberty of the world in Europe."

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Five proposed referendums, two on suffrage questions and three on prohibition, which it was believed would go before the voters next November, will probably go over until the election of November, 1920. The referendums concern the Ohio legislative ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, the bill providing presidential suffrage for Ohio women, the bill providing for a state prohibition enforcement department, the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol, and a dry bill providing for search and seizure.

Armeno-Georgian Political Understanding, It Is Said, Will Greatly Facilitate Economic Reconstruction of Territories

LONDON, England—Continuing his examination of the possibilities of a settlement in the Caucasus, Mr. Safrastian writes as follows of Armenian-Georgian relations:

"By the treaty of Batum of last year, Armenians and Georgians, like the Tartars, also proclaimed independent republics, with vaguely defined boundary lines; yet when the moment came for a clear demarcation of the frontiers between the two republics, a dispute arose between them, which resulted in a clash of arms as recently as last December. There is ample evidence to demonstrate that it was a Turkish intrigue, carefully planned and executed, which came from Transcaucasia that caused this war between Armenians and Georgians; yet that seems to be not a sufficient explanation. There are some causes deeper than a mere Turkish intrigue; and these causes may be explained partly on ethnographic and partly on economic grounds. On a legitimate solution of these disputes alone will depend the character of the future intercourse between those two neighboring peoples. The stumbling-block to an understanding in the past has been the suppressed fear of the Georgians that the Armenian bourgeoisie has made and is still making economic inroads within the borders of Georgia; that Armenian financiers and business men are buying up Tiflis, the historic capital of Georgia; and that the Russian bourgeoisie, under the power in Georgia, the Armenians are following a deliberate policy of destroying the national character of Georgia.

"Judged in the terms of modern economics, these Georgian arguments of course would not stand a minute's analysis. With those presumptions deeply rooted in their minds, the Georgian leaders seem to fail in realizing two main basic ideas that are in fact obvious to all. They fail to see that the energy of the Armenian bourgeoisie, as they call it, must find some outlet for its activities, and that before the war, owing to the presence of the Turkish blight, Turkish Armenia was closed to them; they were bound, therefore, to take the line of least resistance which, unfortunately, lay in the direction of Georgia. The Georgians, on their side, could not serve their national interest better if they organized themselves to compete freely with Armenians in the field of trade and commerce.

The second basic idea involved in these theses is that the Turkish has scarcely occurred to the Georgian that it has been the final expulsion of the Turk from Armenia, the reconstitution of that country would inevitably change the present order of things, at least as they have prevailed hitherto, and that, in view of the new era which is dawning for Armenia, the center of gravity must necessarily shift from Tiflis to Trebizond, an Erzerum, and very likely Cilicia, and that the Armenian will apparently eliminate one of the main Georgian grievances of the past, a grievance which, on its own merits, can in no way be upheld in

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Another subject of dispute—and it must be said, a difficult one—is the Georgian claim to the districts of Lori and Borchtaia, to the south and south-east of Tiflis, which they claim on strategic grounds as an integral part of Georgia. The districts in question command the city of Tiflis, assert the Georgians, and Georgia cannot be defended from the south with the possession of Shulaver and its neighborhood. On the other hand, the Armenian claim to Lori is not less strong. The troubadours of old Armenia have sung of its vineyards in the pre-Christian era, and those unwritten songs have come down to us from generation to generation, and constitute today some of the most glorious elements in the ancient Armenian literature.

"The Armenian peasants of Lori, who form the majority in the district would not submit to any other rule than that of their national government; and when some of them were ill-treated by Georgian soldiers last December, they killed some Georgians; that was the immediate cause of the 'war' which lasted a fortnight.

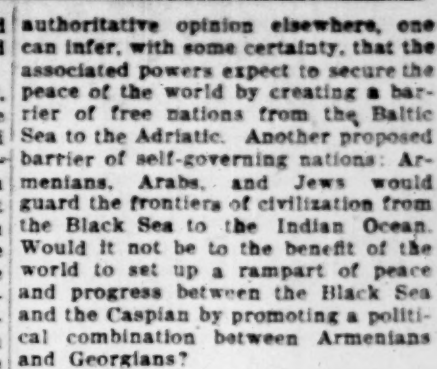
"Whereas the delimitation of Armenian-Georgian frontiers presents some difficulty in Lori, it may be settled more easily in the direction of the Akhikakal and Akhiltjik districts, which are Georgian unquestionably. In the foregoing districts there are about 150,000 Armenians, who emigrated from Erzerum and Alashkert in 1922 in consequence of the withdrawal of the Russian Army and of the Russo-Turkish War of 1922-23. Once their independence and safety of Armenia are insured, those 150,000 emigrants are only too anxious to return to their homes in Erzerum and other fertile districts of Turkish Armenia.

"The enumeration of a few of the obstacles which seem to stand in the way of an Armeno-Georgian understanding leads to the conclusion that the political settlement in Armenia and Transcaucasia may greatly facilitate economic reconstruction, at least at the beginnings of it. The removal of the Turkish from the Armenian valleys, either by allied or by an Armenian army under allied officers, would enable about 400,000 Armenians now scattered in the Caucasus and Mesopotamia, to return home and do some spring sowing in the fertile valleys, which are easily cultivated, thus bringing the existing railways into use, and opening new ways of commerce. It would relieve the masses of famine in Transcaucasia, and ease off the political tension prevailing between Armenians and Georgians.

The political settlement of Armenia under the leadership of a mandatory power will open such opportunities for trade and enterprise that it will divert the surplus energy toward the unexploited resources of Armenia. It would seem that, in the light of recent experience, one may well expect that most of the enterprising Armenians of Tiflis will turn their attention to the other side of the frontier, where the agriculture and the mineral resources of the country await capital and skill for development.

A regrouping on more or less ethnic lines may be arranged between the Armenians and Georgians if their leaders are animated by good will to each other. There seems to be no dispute of such an insuperable character as to preclude all chances of a friendly settlement between the two peoples themselves; and the cornerstone of such an entente can be laid upon the spot of a settlement that would remove the Armenian question of lines clearly defined by the Armenian national delegation in Paris under Boghos Nubar Pasha.

"From the trend of the peace negotiations in Paris, and expressions of



"There are perhaps no people who desire peace so earnestly as do those distracted peoples in the middle East. In the course of the next generation Russia may, and let us hope she will, rediscover her own self, and take her place among the great nations of the world. If the League of Nations has by then got into working order, there is every possibility that the eastern frontiers of western civilization will be safely guaranteed against all untoward emergencies from the East."



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MR. ALVAREZ'S ROLE IN SPAIN'S FUTURE

While Reformista Leader Has
Little to Show Politically,
His Position Is Due Largely
to His Brilliant Oratory

A previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on July 4.

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—As it is agreed that the Reformista leader, Melquiades Alvarez, is on the way to being a very great man indeed, perhaps at some time the greatest in Spain, and as the leaders of most other parties are disposed to visit him somewhat obsequiously in these days, and make hints about the desirability of some sort of political alliance with him, it is a question for men who give themselves to contemplation as to what causes or constitutions greatness in this most interesting case. Why is Melquiades Alvarez so much sought? Why do politicians of widely different views agree instinctively, as it seems, that there is a considerable future of power before this man? Why do personages of consequence hang upon his words, and the newspapers print so many of them and make extensive comments in leading articles?

Taken on Trust

Spaniards do not find these to be easy questions to answer, for the truth is that Alvarez is being taken to a considerable extent on trust, and it is really instinct that is guiding them to their belief. For the fact is, that in political achievement he has next to nothing to show. He has never been a member of a government, or held any public office of much account. He might have been a minister ere this, and the circumstance that he has held aloof from office may have assisted in raising him in the respect of others, for such self-denial is not a common thing in Spain. He is known to be a clever man, and the fact that he and the Reformistas abstain from political intrigue as other parties do not, has certainly helped them. Again, the Reformistas are situated halfway along the line of the Left with broad sympathies, and at a crisis they might gather together the Socialists at the extreme end of the line and the Radicals and Democrats at the other limit, and form that effective bloc of the Left which is so much talked about, but which constantly seems so far from being realized. It appears to be the view of Alvarez that the Left in general, and particularly its most advanced wing, is as yet not nearly sufficiently well developed for any such combination to be formed effectively. But almost certainly when the time comes the combination can be formed through him and the Reformistas as through no other man. He has no doubt the leader is wise in waiting for the proper time. Thus and in other ways he has an advantageous capacity for exercising restraint.

Very Much of a Wobbler

All this explains one of the reasons why he has been so much sought in recent times. Yet what ought perhaps to be counted against him, and has not been is the certain fact that he is very much of a wobbler and is often wanting in definiteness in his expressed views. He does not believe in burning his boats. What has without doubt done as much as anything—very likely more than anything else—in raising him up to his present position of interest and importance is the circumstance that he is one of the most brilliant orators of the period, and in Spain, where good orators are numerous, the gift of fine and effective speech is an almost priceless advantage. Words in this land very often count for more than deeds; this emotional people are swayed by highly colored rhetoric as few others are, and the politician who has this power in an enhanced degree is already a person of great account.

Alvarez is gifted with a silvery voice of emotional stores which enable him to use it with such effect that he can pour forth his speech with a veritable torrent of force. It is said of him that he is an orator by nature and that he is the very incarnation of oratory. Then he has a fine imagination, and his phrases are not merely lively, but are supported with solid blocks of sound material. In his study he has a veritable arsenal of facts at his disposal, and is always exceedingly good with his references. He avoids the hackneyed, and can generally be depended upon to tell something nearly new and to tell it in an interesting way. Those are the chief qualities in a man who in the fulfillment of time is very likely to be at the head of things in Spanish government.

The first time that Melquiades Alvarez admitted in public that he and his party really wanted power, that they aspired to government in the near future, was one evening last autumn, when he was among his own people at Oviedo. A banquet was given in his honor in the Teatro de Camposomar, and the 700 seats to which it was limited were all secured by enthusiasts well in advance. Three times the number had wished to sit and eat and listen, for of all others, this is the kind of function that the Spaniard most dearly likes.

Ambitious for Power

On this occasion Alvarez was plain-spoken and forceful—"I want power, and I say it. I am ambitious for power, but only in association with the sovereignty of the people, because I want to expunge from Spain the traditional prejudices." He said that the Reformistas were not going to beg for power, but that they would conquer it in order to fulfill the obligations they had made with the people. He insisted that the Reformistas were not a Labor party, but one with a great

sense of government, which tried to seize upon and carry forward to the topmost spheres of authority the aspirations of the proletariat. The politician of the Right had badly misunderstood the Reformistas. The Spanish Labor parties had realized how it was best in difficult moments for Spain to place their strength on the side of the country's interests. The form of government was not the most essential thing, and if the people desired the monarchy then the Reformistas would adopt that line—not to serve the monarchy, but the will of the people.

In the war the Reformistas supported the cause of the Allies, and they were not like the Germanophiles of yesterday, who today were friends of the Allies for the sake of the benefits they might derive from their triumphs. If benevolent neutrality had been accorded upon many prejudices against the country might have been avoided. He added that he had never been in favor of Spain entering the war, because the people did not wish it and they were not prepared for it, but if Spain had been strong it would have been to her advantage to have entered on the side of the Allies, for it was they who defended that cause of justice. They upheld democracy and liberty, and happy were they who were able to support such great ideals with their lives. And at the end of this declaration of faith he said that if the monarchy wished to live it must get its nutrition from the sap of the people, and at that time the Reformistas themselves would govern because they served the people.

And now at the supreme moment of a great national crisis, perhaps the greatest of the many that Spain has had to face in recent times and when the Constitution seems to be trembling, Melquiades Alvarez has made a great speech in the Teatro Odeon in Madrid, which has attracted more attention than any other that has been delivered in these particularly troublous times. It was they who defended that cause of justice. They upheld democracy and liberty, and happy were they who were able to support such great ideals with their lives. And at the end of this declaration of faith he said that if the monarchy wished to live it must get its nutrition from the sap of the people, and at that time the Reformistas themselves would govern because they served the people.

Denounces Maura Government

The peoples of today knew by instinct the dangers that threaten democracy; they knew that individual liberties would be continuously compromised by the brutal impositions of force, and because they knew it they wished to prepare themselves against such dangers. With the rise of democracy militarism must fall, and if kings wished to keep their crowns they must forget what they had been in history and convert themselves into loyal servants of their people. This newborn democracy tended toward the social improvement and well-being of all the citizens. That meant the end of bourgeois domination, and the new world would rise on Labor only. And from this he went on to a severe denunciation of the Maura Government of the present time, of the incongruity of Spain thus delivering itself to reaction, at a time when the other nations of Europe were speeding so fast toward democracy. He passed on to a severe condemnation of the military juntas, pointing out that their establishment, they gained in some respects the sympathy of the people, but how, now they were following a mistaken path, were forgetting many things and must surely fail.

Recently Mr. Maura paid a visit to Alvarez at his house, and the circumstance was naturally much commented upon. What was discussed is no secret. Mr. Maura as Premier told the Reformista leader something of his many troubles, and outlined some of his new schemes of parliamentary procedure, particularly in the way of cutting down debates and especially on the estimates. Maura asked Alvarez what the attitude of the Reformistas would be in this matter and made an appeal for help. It was coldly rejected. Matters of such deep importance to the country, said Alvarez, could not be made the subject of such procedure, and the most scrupulous respect must be paid to parliamentary prerogative.

NEW DIRECTOR OF FRENCH CIVIL FLYING

By Special Correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Every one now recognizes the present importance of civil aviation, and how necessary it is to utilize industrially the several hundred airplanes which were ordered and equipped for war; thus giving to French production the place it should really occupy. Moreover, it is indispensable that the war pilots should find some means of utilizing their activity and experience. Several efforts have already been made to organize an aerial post and aerial transport, but these efforts have not as yet given the expected results, as they lacked method both as regards their conception and execution.

Mr. Clemenceau, therefore, at the request of General Duval, head of the aeronautic service, has appointed a new director of civil aviation, Lieutenant-Colonel Saconney, who is a remarkable authority on all aerial questions. He has for a long time past been directly in touch with all the greatest questions concerning aeronautics. In 1910, he directed military aviation at the camp of Chalons, and was later named director of the aerological laboratory at Chalais-Meudon, where he was both the precursor and promoter of aerial photography, and where were constructed the first telephographic apparatuses which

were the only ones used by France until the middle of 1915.

The public already knew Lieutenant-Colonel Saconney as the "kite-man," and his "kites," which provoked many skeptical smiles when he first launched the idea, proved most useful in the course of the war, and were even multiplied in General Petain's army corps during the Aertols campaign of 1914-15.

When war broke out, Lieutenant-Colonel Saconney had just created the first meteorological campaign post. He immediately grasped the all-important rôle which aerial observation was to play in the course of the war, and he found at the School of Vaudemey a remarkable company of observers, the very same who, in June, 1918, signaled the preparatory movements of the proposed German attack in the Compiègne-Montdidier section.

At the end of 1917, Lieutenant-Colonel Saconney introduced the notion of aerial routes; he was the first to study seriously the question of night chases, and to execute certain conclusive experiments at the D. C. A.—Defense Contre Avions—center. It is said that he has many plans, which he does not wish to divulge for the moment. However, there are certain indications of what he intends to accomplish, in the fact that he considers the post he now occupies as a transition between military and civil aviation. All those who know the imagination, the organizing and working powers of the new director of French civil aviation, are unanimous in recognizing that under his competent direction "great things" are in store for the famous "fourth weapon" of France—which, under his guidance, will become the most powerful adjunct to commerce and industry. For was not Mercury also winged?

EMPLOYMENT PLANS FOR DISABLED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A conference between representatives of the executive of the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors with officials of the Labor Ministry took place at St. Ermin's Hotel recently.

The federation was informed that consideration had been given to the "Rotherham" scheme with a view to a new comprehensive one for the employment of disabled and demobilized men being devised. The Rotherham scheme was originated by the federation and adopted by the Rotherham local advisory committee, and aims at the immediate absorption of all disabled men in employment, at full standard rates of wages; the difference between full standard output and earning capacity to be made good equally by the State and the employer. The scheme also provides that in the "fair contracts clause" there shall be an undertaking on the part of the employer to engage an agreed percentage of disabled former service men, in accordance with the amount of adult labor employed from time to time.

It was stated that difficulties in the way of the adoption of this scheme had been pointed out through agreements previously made with both employers and trade unions.

The federation asked if the new scheme would provide employment or training for demobilized fit men, as well as the disabled, and were informed that the aim of the Ministry was to care for the disabled first. The Ministry had been told by the War Cabinet that it might have the first claim on national factories, for conversion into instructional centers. If they could make out a good case, one factory at Birmingham had just been taken over, and it was hoped, in a very short time, to have facilities for training 300 or 400 men there. It was hoped to obtain similar factories all over England. The aim was to increase training facilities as rapidly as possible, and to err on the side of generosity.

The new scale of allowances for men during training in institutions showed an increase over the old. The new training allowances in the case of a 50 per cent disabled man with two children would be £3 5s. 6d., as against £2 12s., while if trained away from home, there would be an additional 17s. 6d. subsistence allowance.

GERMAN WOMEN AND UNIVERSITY RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A paragraph in the May issue of the International Woman Suffrage News draws attention to another appearing in the German Frauenfrage for April, in which Paula Schlottmann points out that in spite of women's enfranchisement their rights are not respected.

"The universities," the paragraph continues, "are now unable to accommodate the crowd of young men and women who wish either to begin their studies, which were delayed, or continue those which were interrupted by the war. The Social Democratic ministry in Saxony has met this difficulty by refusing to admit any women to schools until all male candidates have found room. The writer complains bitterly that in this and other fields (e.g., commercial employees), women who were good enough to do men's work as well as their own in the war are ruthlessly pushed aside. Heidelberg University refuses to admit new women students for the next two sessions, and Leipzig threatens to do the same, and all this, not in favor of returning soldiers, but of any sort of male!"

KINDERGARTEN EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan.—Frank Cody, newly elected superintendent of Detroit schools, has announced that he will utilize the city's kindergartens in the afternoon, for classes of foreign-speaking mothers. This plan, said Mr. Cody, was the first step toward giving non-English speaking mothers the same opportunities for an education that their children enjoy.

RECENT ALL-ROUND BRITISH AIR FLIGHT

Sixteen Hundred Miles Were
Covered and Entire Journey
Was Done in 30 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The details of the recent military flight test all round Britain are now available, and reveal wonderful reliability on the part of the machine, and skill on the part of the pilots, navigators, and crew. Sixteen hundred miles were covered and the whole journey was completed in 30 hours flying time. The pilots were Maj. K. R. Parke and Captain Stewart of the Royal Air Force, with Maj. B. E. Smythies and Lieutenant Wilson as navigators. The total crew of nine included also three engineers and two wireless operators, and the machine was a twin-engine Handley Page driven by 350-horsepower Rolls Royce engines.

The flight was begun from No. 1 R. A. F. School of Navigation at Andover at 2:15 a. m. There was some moon, but visibility was bad, a good deal of haze being encountered. The first stage was to Waddington via Portsmouth, along the coast past

Brighton to Ashford and Canterbury, and thence by Shoeburyness, Clacton, Lowestoft, Hunstanton, and across the Wash to Waddington which was reached at 9 a. m.

Certain necessary engine adjustments were effected here and the flight resumed at 1:28 p. m. on the same day. The weather had improved somewhat and Grimsby, Scarborough, and South Shields were passed in better visibility. By the time Alnwick was reached at 5 p. m., however, conditions had deteriorated rapidly. Rain set in with low clouds and a strong westerly wind which rendered it necessary to descend from 3000 to 800 feet and then to 350 feet at which height St. Abb's head was rounded. It had been intended to proceed to Longside on this stage, but in view of the weather conditions the machine was turned west to Edinburgh, and a landing effected at Turnhouse at 8:45 p. m.

The following day the machine got away again at 11:50 a. m. and by way of Arbroath, Aberdeen, Longside, Inverness, and the Mull of Kintyre, Belfast was made at 7:5 p. m. Once again the weather was bad and visibility so poor that the aerodrome of Aldergrove could not be picked up. Owing to adverse winds, petrol was running very low, and a landing had to be effected without further delay. It was at this point that a very remarkable feat was achieved in bringing the huge machine safely down on Messrs. Har-

land and Wolff's wharf at Belfast at 7:05 p. m.

This wharf is about 400 yards long and only very slightly wider than the actual wing-span of the aeroplane itself. In view of the extremely limited area and the fact that the aeroplane had to be landed across wind, this landing is considered a record in itself. Moreover, it could be taken off again within the short run available, all the crew with the exception of Major Parke were left behind to proceed to the aerodrome by road.

Aldergrove aerodrome was left at 1:35 p. m. the next day and a course set for Dublin and thence to Bardsey Sound which involved an overseas passage of 68 miles. Newquay was the next point made, and the day's stage was completed at Pembroke at 5:50 p. m. where some further engine adjustments were effected. The last day of the circuit provided the best weather. An early start was made at 4:26 a. m. and after another overseas passage of 17 miles, Burry Holmes was reached. Thence the coast was followed to Boscawen, where a course was set inland to Bodmin and Plymouth and then along the coast once more to Bournemouth before turning in to Andover—thus completing the circuit at 9:32 a. m. on the fourth day. The average air speed maintained throughout was 65 miles per hour, while, each day's run averaged 450 miles.

AUTO ELEVATED IS URGED FOR DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan.—An elevated system as a solution of Detroit's automobile traffic problem is urged by R. E. Olds, an automobile manufacturer. He holds that Detroit would make a mistake in building an underground system without taking into consideration the automobile and its growth.

"In my opinion the building of a subway would be a most serious error," said Mr. Olds. "Now that Detroit has become the automobile center of the world I hope the city fathers will not make the mistake of providing for foot passengers alone, which is all a subway could be used for."

"My plan would be to build a noiseless, elevated line. On the elevated between the sidewalk and the curb would be fast street cars, fitted with hard-rubber tires or paper wheels, and run by gasoline motors. There would be stations at every five blocks. Next to this line and close to the curb would be at half-mile intervals an eight-foot incline. The inclines on the right-hand side of traffic should be every other one for ascending or descending. In the center of the speedway should be a six-inch raise to divide traffic running in opposite directions."

B. Altman & Co.

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Women's Summer Blouses

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of voile, dimity, linen and dotted swiss,
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Variously priced, \$1.90, 2.65, 2.90 to 4.90

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of China silk, crepe de Chine and
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for this season. The silk blouses may
be obtained in white, flesh-tone, navy
and black, but not in every style.

(Sale on the Second Floor)

A Clearance Sale

to begin on Monday, in the Department
for Misses' Dresses, will offer
exceptional values in

Misses'

Figured Georgette Dresses

with lace-trimmed collar and cuffs,
at the greatly reduced price of
\$29.00

Also in Misses' Taffeta Dresses

at \$22.50

All of these Dresses are in smart, pretty
styles, and have heretofore been marked
at much higher prices. The sizes, how-
ever, are not complete.

(Second Floor)

The Department for Women's Cotton Frocks

offers unusual buying advantages
throughout the entire stock, which
embraces a great variety of dainty,
chic and altogether charming Summer
dresses, very moderately priced.

Important Reductions

have been made in the prices of a
number of

Pretty Cotton Frocks

in a diversity of styles and fabrics,
now attractively priced at
\$7.75, 9.75, 11.75, 15.00,
18.00, 21.00 & 28.00

also in

Summer Coat Suits

of cotton gabardine

now offered at \$15.00 & 18.00

Excellent values are to be found in the
Summer assortments of Cotton Skirts,
in white and the smart color effects.

(Madison Avenue section, Third Floor)

Extraordinary Reductions

have been made, and will go into effect
on Monday morning, in the prices of
a quantity of

Women's and Misses' Shetland Wool Sweaters

as a result of which very unusual
values will be offered in

Slipover Sleeveless Sweaters
at . . . \$2.75 & 4.75

Coat Sweaters

Without sleeves . . . at \$2.75
With sleeves . . . at 2.75 & 3.75

(Sweater Department, Third Floor)

SALVATION ARMY WORK IN FRANCE

"Ma" Burdick Tells of Making
6000 Doughnuts a Day and
Taking Them to the Boys
Who Were Doing the Fighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—After 18 months' service in Salvation Army huts with the American expeditionary force overseas, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Burdick, the latter known to hundreds of thousands of soldiers who served in France as "Ma" Burdick, are home again in Houston.

Mrs. Burdick's work in France as a Salvation Army worker took her to huts as near the firing line as women workers were allowed to go, and many times for months at a time she worked under almost constant artillery fire. "I can bring this message to the mothers of America," she said in discussing her work in France. "Their sons were magnificent. They were brave and determined, cheerful and happy through it all. They were gentlemen."

"I believe it was the sign of the American women in their midst and in the midst of all the danger and horrors that they were going through, that helped to keep them so—the presence of the women maintained their morale. 'My special work was to be a mother to every boy I met. Of course, I made doughnuts, too,' Mrs. Burdick added when pressed for some information about her work and her reputation as the champion doughnut maker of the allied armies. 'Yes, I made doughnuts,' she said, 'about 6000 of them a day, but that was incidental. And I carried these doughnuts to the boys who were doing the fighting. No, I didn't work in the front line trenches, for they wouldn't let me get that far front, but I would have been right there if I could have got there. We worked under shell fire nearly all the time.'

"Bombing raids were frequent too, and many times I have run out of my shelter where I made pies and doughnuts to look up and watch an air battle between allied and German aviators. We saw plenty of action, but our hut was never once hit."

"While in France I felt that I must represent the hundreds of thousands of mothers in America whose sons were in the firing line and who would have given all they possessed to be in my place, to have my opportunity of serving their boys before they went into battle and when they came out. I tried to give them the home touch which meant so much to them there. I sewed on their buttons, patched the rents in their clothes, comforted them when they were homesick and cheered them up. I was as much of a mother to these brave boys as it was possible for me to be."

"When we went over in October, 1917, we had no idea of just what we were going to do. We were just given a pass to the front and told to 'go ahead.' When we got there we simply did what came first. We saw what was needed to be done, and we did it. But, after all, it wasn't hard for us, because it was just what we Salvationists had been trained to do for years. We just brought our old, tried and proven methods up to the front lines, and the rest came naturally."

"We worked on various fronts where needed most. These included the Toul sector, at St. Mihiel and Meuse."

Here "Pa" Burdick interrupted to add a few details. "Yes, and Ma did what Hindenburg couldn't do," he said. "She stopped the whole German Army one time. One night while the army was marching toward the St. Mihiel salient, Ma had her pots of chocolate hot and her doughnuts ready. The boys had been on a hard march and were tired and hungry, and Ma asked the general to stop long enough to let the boys get a cup of hot chocolate and a doughnut, and the general complied."

MAINE STANDARDS ON LIQUOR CHANGED

AUGUSTA, Maine—Acts and resolves passed at the last session of the Legislature, which became operative at midnight on Thursday, unless suspended by referendum petitions, include the measures providing that the standards of the United States Government shall control in determining what is an intoxicating liquor, and giving women the right to vote for presidential electors.

They also provide for the Americanization of foreigners and the reduction of illiteracy, and establishing adequate port facilities, investigation of the water power of the State, cooperation with the United States in the settlement of returning soldiers, sailors, and marines on state lands and creating a soldiers' settlement board. A referendum has been requested on the resolve ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment, but it has not been determined whether this could be referred to the people under the referendum laws.

JAIL FOR DRUNKEN DRIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Charged with having driven his automobile while intoxicated, Charles Owen was given the maximum penalty in police court of paying a fine of \$100 and costs, and serving 30 days in the House of Correction as well. Owen drove his automobile through a company of state troops drilling in front of their armory. Justice Stein expressed regret that he was unable to give a more severe penalty.



Hauling humus from a lake bottom to enrich the soil for forestry work in China

TREE SEEDS SOUGHT BY CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—China with its vast tree-denuded areas which cause destructive floods to sweep down over the central plains, bringing about yearly loss of millions of dollars to property, has called on the United States to help in reforesting these devastated areas. This help it desires to obtain through a system of seed exchange to be established between the two countries. China has a lot of desirable tree seeds which she will gladly give in return for those which can be supplied by the United States and which will be suitable for the territory China plans to cover once more with forest growth.

This appeal to the American people for aid in a great humanitarian and economic movement, comes to this country in a letter to the American Forestry Association at Washington, from Forsythe Sherfesse, adviser in forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking. He has requested the good offices of the association in getting the proposed seed exchange started, telling of the great need for it and giving a list of the tree seeds which will be furnished by China in exchange for the various species she desires. The American Forestry Association, whose recent offer to help in reforestation of the devastated areas of France, Belgium, England and Italy has been gladly accepted by the authorities of those countries, points also to the call of China, and in a statement on the subject declares that "there should be a widespread response from the people of the United States who have tree seeds which they can offer, for China is the great outstanding example of the world in forest devastation."

Chinese Tree Seeds

The Chinese tree seeds will be ready to send to America this fall and in the spring of 1920, Mr. Sherfesse reports; and the list which he mentions, habitants of northern and central China, include the following: Sapindus sebiferum, pinus massoniana, catalpa kaempferi, acer pictum, juniperus chinensis, liquidambar formosana, ulmus parvifolia, melia azedarach, thuja orientalis, ginkgo biloba, gleditsia sinensis, pterocarya stenoptera, ulmus, paulownia imperialis, pinus thunbergii (Peking black pine), pinus bungeana (lace-barked pine), several species of walnuts (juglans) and oaks (quercus). In small quantities, sophora japonica, allanthus glandulosa, and several species of chestnut (castanea).

"For the more rare species," says Mr. Sherfesse, "it will be the endeavor of the forest station to oblige applicants if they will name such species in their communications." These can be made through the American Forestry Association at Washington, which will forward them.

Hardy American tree species are desired and the territory where the reforestation work is to be inaugurated at once "lies well within the north temperate zone and transverse a region of widely varying moisture conditions from the semi-arid, sandy plains of the Peking-Hankow Railway's northern extension to the fertile, humid flats and hills of the Yangtze Valley." The belief is expressed that the seed exchange will work to the mutual benefit of the two countries. The announcement is made that the earliest American applicants for the Chinese seeds will be favored by a liberal amount and selection.

China an Example

"China is the standing example to the world," says Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, "of what a country can suffer from widespread and indiscriminate cutting of its forests. No other nation on the globe has suffered so much from the shortsighted policy which permitted wholesale destruction of its hill and mountain forests. The great floods which now sweep over China at frequent intervals bring an economic loss which is almost incalculable. At times hundreds of towns and villages are inundated, causing industry to cease, destroying many millions of dollars' worth of property, and entailing innumerable hardships to the people."

"The loss of forest cover which formerly protected the watersheds of the rivers which flow through the great plains of north central China is responsible for this terrible condition. A careful study of the great problem by prominent engineers has led to the conclusion that reforestation of the

mountain slopes up near the sources of these streams offers the only hope and the most practical means of checking the erosion which is eating away the hill-sides and causing the floods. Without this renewal of the forest cover on the slopes of these mountains and hills the plains of China, it is predicted, will be subject to floods of greater and greater destructive power. The conditions caused by these floods tend to become steadily worse. The river beds become filled with great masses of sand and silt, and the mountain slopes become furrowed into deep gullies through which the torrents roar in foaming, bowlder-strewn crests after every downpour. The only way to diminish the evil is to diminish the amount of soil brought down from the mountains. If the hill and mountain sides were covered with trees the water would reach the rivers gradually in a regular flow divided over a longer period and not within a few hours in fierce torrents.

Forest Products Imported

"Under present conditions" most of China's needed forest products have to be imported. This is a drain on the financial resources of the country which is among the least harmful effects. The chief harm comes in the handicap to industrial development, the depressed standard of living and the low productivity of the workers per capita. Since trees have vanished, brush and wild shrub growth of all kinds have been eagerly consumed, until the very roots of the plants are dug from the ground to serve as a scant supply of fuel for cooking and for warmth."

Dau Yang Lin, a graduate of the Yale Forestry School, who has been doing pioneer work in awakening his country to the great need for reforestation, in a communication describing the destruction caused by one of the great recent floods of China, says:

"While in Tientsin I had the opportunity of going through the flooded sections of the city, and it was a terrible sight indeed. The boatman who took us around through the flooded streets would indulge in pointing out to us the highest marks made by the flood water on the different walls, and also tell us that millions of natives were rendered homeless. The country which was under crop ready for harvest is now a great inland sea with boats plying between points or islands formed by rising ground. The damage that has been done to houses and crops, the loss caused by stoppage of trade, interruption of traffic on the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow railways, this has been estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. It is further estimated that in the city of Tientsin alone there are more than 120,000 flood sufferers. According to the latest reports, we learn that there are altogether 17,646 villages affected by the floods and that there are as many as 5,611,759 sufferers who are either homeless or starving."

At the same time that reforestation work is going on in France and other European countries and aid is being extended to them by the United States for which the American Forestry Association is receiving contributions from all over the country, the people of America should be only too ready to grasp the opportunity it is declared of helping China in solving the vast reforestation problems which she faces and which will bring economic relief and at the same time render her a lasting humanitarian service.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin
cheese sandwiches and run
them under a hot flame,
toasting the outside only,
so that the cheese melts
down into the bread. But
be sure the cheese is
seasoned with a few
drops of savory

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SOURCE OF "CACIQUE CARRE" TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Natural scientists, explorers and travelers in South and Central America have a chance to distinguish themselves by discovering the tree from which the splendid "cacique carre" timber is obtained. The secret seems to have been kept by the Indians remarkably successfully so far. A question addressed, for example, to Dr. Henry Pittier, the botanist who is particularly well versed in American tropical botany, about the source of the wood, brought the reply that he had not yet found it. Timber men, native farmers, and woodmen, have all been unsuccessful in getting the live tree, or even seeds, while the offer of a substantial reward for authentic information failed to elicit any response at all.

The "cacique carre" wood is the most precious of all American timbers, if not of any known. Canes from it sell for \$25. The wood gets into the market indirectly, generally through Indians bringing logs of it in their canoes and schooners. They will not bring the live trees. A legend exists that cacique wood is never found alive in the forest, the peculiar properties characterizing only the trees which have long lain on the ground, so that the tree cannot be identified because the live wood is so different from that which has been lying on the ground for some time. Of course this cannot be true, because microscopic structure would tell the tale, but the fact might be responsible for the failure of the Indians to identify the living cacique.

The wood is dark brown, with a pronounced black transverse streaking. The streaks are curiously uniform, usually lozenge-shaped. It takes a high polish. It is not as hard as some other woods, but is one of the harder classes. It works well. Its most striking characteristic is its extreme durability. Pieces of the wood which must be centuries old are as sound as ever. It is also highly resistant to acids.

The name comes from the old Indian word for king or chief, "cacique," and the statement is made that the scepters of the ancient Indian kings were all made from this wood.

CATTLEMEN SEEKING NEW GRAZING LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Cattle and sheep men from all parts of the west are visiting Duluth, seeking locations for grazing cattle in the great cloverland belt surrounding Lake Superior. Two cattle ranchers arrived recently from the prairies of Saskatchewan, Canada; two sheep ranchers from Idaho and another from Montana. They were seeking tracts of from 3000 to 20,000 acres each, and hoped to introduce the business in a large way on the grazing belts that have been amalgamated by interests here for the purpose of advancing the cattle and sheep-raising industry.

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England—The appointment just announced of Mr. Albert Coates as chief conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has given general satisfaction. Mr. Coates has recently returned to England, after suffering severe hardships in Russia. He signalled his return to his native land by giving a concert in the Queen's Hall. His work is better known in Moscow and Petrograd than it is at home, but he has been marked out for promotion by Sir Thomas Beecham, and his reputation is very considerable from his Russian record. The art of conducting has in recent years, whether due to the war or not, attracted many adherents, some of whom at any rate have given evidence of special skill supplemented by natural gifts for the work. At one time nearly all famous conductors were of foreign origin. Sir Henry Wood and Sir Thomas Beecham broke down this exclusiveness, and proved that Englishmen might also be fine score-readers, physical, and moral to secure the due control and coordination of large orchestras. Among the younger men who have already won distinction in this field are Mr. Landon Ronald and Mr. Hamilton Harty with the Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Eugene Goossens Jr., and Mr. Julian Harrison, with the direction of the opera. Two other really rising conductors of somewhat less experience but genuine gift, are Mr. Adrian Boult of Liverpool, and Mr. R. J. Forbes of Manchester, the latter better known as a pianist of the front rank.

The campaign in some of the daily papers against German music finds but little support among responsible musicians. There is every disposition to give the utmost encouragement to native compositions and to procure them a hearing; but that is not sufficient reason for boycotting the works of German composers wholesale. It is recognized that in the ideal sense there is no such thing as nationality in art, though there may be strongly marked national characteristics. To rule out, as is proposed, the works of Wagner and Brahms, would be to impoverish concert-programs and to deprive the lyric stage of some of its chief attractions.

During the war it was natural and justifiable to ignore the works of contemporary German composers and to refuse them a hearing; but this ban never applied to the great German masters of a former day whose works have been an inspiration and a power since the days of Handel and Bach. Mendelssohn and Schumann also have taken their places in the hearts and affections of the English-speaking peoples and do not belong exclusively to Germany any more than Mozart and Schubert belong exclusively to Austria.

The production of a work by Sir Charles Stanford is always an event of interest for musicians, and it was a happy thought of the Bach Choir to produce his new Magnificat for eight-part chorus (a cappella) at their one hundredth concert, under the conductorship of Dr. H. P. Allen. For the Magnificat is dedicated (as the dignified Latin inscription says) to Carolo Huberto Hastings Parry, and the concert took place in the hall of the Royal College of Music—a spot more closely associated with Sir Hubert Parry than any other in London.

The Magnificat is set as one continuous work, divided into sections which coincide, naturally, with the contrasting character of the different verses. Taken as a whole it is an admirable example of its composer's powers. We find here well-thought-out design, expressive (if not startlingly new) harmonic effects, graceful and pure melodic outlines, mastery of choral technique, and elevation of style. Indeed, Sir Charles is so faultless in his work it is no wonder he has gained a great reputation as a teacher of composition. He places his parts so skillfully, blends or contrasts the voices with such an unerring hand, that when a work of his is well sung, as was the case with the Magnificat, a completeness of beauty in sound is revealed

which only experts could have discerned beforehand from the printed page. In many passages the voices sounded as if they were silkily smooth in texture.

But Sir Charles' very fairness of knowledge and his ability to use the choral methods of many centuries led in this case to a certain lack of cohesion. The contrasting sections are too widely contrasted in style: they represent now one period, now another, of musical history, and this gives an unsettled atmosphere to the work which is not as strictly consistent with itself as a comparatively short thing should be. The hearer has a sense of being hurried along the centuries—very suavely, it is true, for the composer is a charming guide, but the impression of a journey run like a cinema film remains. The Magnificat was very cordially received by the large audience.

Experience of former Bach Choir concerts has shown that there is nothing staid about the program which Dr. Allen draws up, and the one on June 5 fully maintained this character. The Stanford Magnificat was followed by both sets of the "Love Waltzes" for vocal quartet with accompaniment for pianoforte by Brahms. The first (and finer set) was admirably sung by Miss Ethel Maclelland, Miss Dorothy Smithard, Mr. Dan Jones, and Mr. Walter Clapperton, and the second set (which, though less interesting as a whole, yet contains some passages of exquisite lyrical beauty) was very well interpreted by Miss Vivian Worth, Miss Helena Hughes, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Huntington. The playing of the accompaniments was a memorable feature of the evening, so perfect was it in artistic perception and ensemble. The pianists modestly did not give their names on the program, but as a matter of fact they were Dr. H. P. Allen himself and Mr. Harold Darke, the conductor and accompanist, respectively, of the Bach Choir.

To pass from the "Love Waltzes" to the unaccompanied motet, "Come, Jesus, Come," for double chorus by J. S. Bach, was another of the startling and successful transitions in this unconventional program. The audience followed implicitly, and the beauties of the motet unrolled themselves like some vision.

The Bach Choir under Dr. Allen's direction sang the motet with an understanding and a controlled fervor which brought out the full beauties of the work. Other choirs may be richer in fine voices, in energy of attack, or in fire, but the Bach Choir's high level of cultivation, thoughtfulness, and refinement gives it a distinctive place in London music.

The recent appointment of Dr. Hugh P. Allen as director of the Royal College of Music, London, has given general satisfaction. Sir Hubert Parry was a very difficult man to follow because of his great personal charm and universal popularity. In Dr. Allen, the council of the college has sought an administrator rather than a composer, and the choice is a very wise one. Many people thought that Parry's gifts were thrown away in an administrative post, no matter how important. Dr. Allen, who is the professor of music at Oxford, is known as

a man of strong character and great organizing powers, and he has already, if reports be true, put a new spirit into the administration of the Royal College, whose work like that of other institutions, has suffered greatly through the war.

Dr. Allen has in turn been the organizer of various English cathedrals, including Chichester and Ely, and of one Welsh cathedral, St. Asaph. But his best work has been done in less restricted fields, among the undergraduates of Oxford, where he has raised the standard of music to an altogether higher level, and in the conductorship of the Bach Choir in London, which has been a great force in the musical life of the capital.

Some particulars as to the Liverpool Schools Musical Festival, which was held in St. George's Hall, will be read with interest, especially by those who have had experience of musical training in primary schools. The festival is organized yearly by the Liverpool Teachers Association, with the cooperation of the education committee of the city and its officials. Since 1913 the scheme has been carried out as an integral part of the curriculum of the schools concerned in it. There is a massed singing committee, annually elected by the Teachers Association, which selects the program of songs and organizes the festival itself. Naturally it takes into consideration the needs of the general school singing, and also guides the teachers in their work of preparation.

The concert side of the festival is not considered to be its most important aspect. In the opinion of the committee, its chief value lies in the preparatory work and in the standard of musical taste which is set up. Every year a different combination of schools takes part in the program. This year the number exceeded 70, while over 5000 senior students had a share in the various items selected. One copy of the songs in old notation is provided in each school, and 3000 tonic sol-fa copies are distributed in August for the use of the scholars. As for cost, it is borne partly by the local education authority, and partly from the receipts taken at the festival itself. In February district rehearsals are held in 12 school centers, accommodating, on the average, several hundred scholars from neighboring "massed singing" schools, each school having two such rehearsals. The schools are afterward brought together in four district choirs of about 1000 each. The next step is (or at any rate it was so this year) for the scholars to meet in a great gathering, 4000 strong, which entirely fills St. George's Hall. From this gathering the festival choir is selected proportionately to the number in each school; otherwise there would be no room for an audience.

When the choir assembled for the actual festival, the whole available space of the vast edifice—St. George's Hall—was filled to its utmost capacity. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were present, in addition to Alderman Burgess (education committee), Mr. J. E. Legge (director of education), Mr. Hinton (His Majesty's inspector of schools), the local council inspectors and officials, and the officers of the Liverpool Teachers Association.

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NURSING CAMPAIGN PLAN IN SEATTLE

Red Cross Chapter Aims to Have
Representative in Each City
District — Former Health
Commissioner in Forefront

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SEATTLE, Washington.—The Seattle chapter of the Red Cross, under the direction of Frank Waterhouse, exporter and importer and steamship man, and Dr. J. E. Crichton, former city health commissioner, have been planning to launch a campaign of community nursing in this city. A committee composed of women who have been active in community activities during the war and in club life will bulwark the system.

Owing to the fact that Chairman Waterhouse is compelled to be absent from the city for a large portion of the time, it is expected that Dr. Crichton, vice-chairman, will fall automatically into active charge of the work. It is known that the city will be cut into four districts, with a trained nurse in each, all acting, according to instructions from the national body, under physicians. In order to obliterate the impression of charity activities, families receiving the service are to pay a nominal fee which, it is announced, will in no wise compensate for the expense incurred. The difference will be drawn from the general funds of the Red Cross.

The service to the families will not be sustained, but will be sent where mothers are unable to perform their household tasks, and remain until they can do so.

"The Red Cross," said Vice-Chairman Crichton, "will function as district education and relief where such work has not already been established, in no case supplanting any relief agency that has been provided, such as that carried on by the commissioner of health or the school board. We will support such activities where possible."

It is the impression here, from announcements already made of the community nursing plan, that funds for the work will come out of the money subscribed to the Red Cross for war relief in 1918.

Dr. Crichton said that the Seattle chapter spent \$40,000 in relief work for soldiers in April, which was more than all the entire states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, exclusive of this city, for the same period.

Members of the chapter said that some friction had developed through the bestowal of authority on the military relief department to the practical exclusion of other active branches. Leaders in other divisions profess to have no knowledge whatever of the proposed community nursing project, and are referring all inquiries to Dr. Crichton's department.

ANALYSIS OF QUEBEC'S GENERAL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec.—In the general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec held under the administration of Sir Lomer Gouin, the Prime Minister, has received a new mandate from the people. There are 81 seats in all in the House, and of these the government has carried 74; the Conservatives, led by Mr. Arthur Sauve, have carried five; while two Labor members have been elected. The Liberal Government will therefore have a majority of 67 in the new House. In the last House

there were 75 Liberals and six Conservatives.

The two Labor candidates were elected for Montreal constituencies, and for the first time Labor will be officially represented in the House. The Assembly will miss, especially on educational matters, Mr. T. D. Bouchard, who was defeated in St. Hyacinthe by A. Boissac, an independent Liberal, although he has the government support. The fight against Mr. Bouchard was waged with great bitterness, due to the stand he had taken in the House and on the platform in favor of compulsory education. Great feeling had been roused, especially since last session, when Mr. Bouchard was most outspoken in discussing what he considered the educational needs of the Province, and the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy was brought into action against him.

Sir Lomer Gouin has had the longest régime as Prime Minister in the Province of Quebec since Confederation in 1867, having been in power without a break since 1905.

CONVENIENCES FOR AUTO TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California.—Southern California cities are fast learning the value of catering to the automobile tourist by providing ample free municipal camping grounds equipped with cooking facilities, water, for both cooking and washing, and such other conveniences as may be desirable or convenient.

For more than a year this city has had such a campground in Meadowbrook Park, where an added attraction is a beautiful stream and playground facilities for children. On the route of the National Old Trails highway the ground attracts daily many parties of campers.

SERVICE MEN URGED TO AID CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—In a circular issued by Col. H. G. Mathewson, chairman of the organization committee of the American Legion for California, service men are urged to unite for the purpose of promoting Americanism and preserving the democracy and freedom for which the United States entered the war.

The California committee is now engaged in forming posts throughout this State, so that a representative convention of all men who were in the service can be held in September for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention to be held in Minneapolis on Nov. 11, 1919.

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Complete figures covering the wheat and flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending June 13, as given out by the Food Administration Grain Corporation, are: Receipts from farms, 2,200,000 bushels against 2,081,000 bushels the previous week and 1,711,000 a year ago. Total stocks of wheat in elevators 49,633,000 bushels, against 18,539,000 a year ago, showing a decrease between June 6 and June 13 of this year, and a decrease for the similar week last year of only 3,522,000 bushels. Flour, 1,797,000 barrels against 1,923,000 barrels the previous week and 1,411,000 barrels the similar week last year, making a total of flour production from July 1 to June 13 of 117,935,000 barrels.

THOREAU'S FIRST TRIP INTO MAINE

Seventy-Two Years Ago When
Great Naturalist Made His
Initial Exploration of Woods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
FOXCROFT, Maine.—It is 72 years ago this summer that Henry D. Thoreau made the first of three trips into the great Maine woods. Yet along these wonderful trails and streams and lakes there is no mark to indicate it.

No one has looked with more intelligent eyes nor recorded with more facile pen the facts about this vast summer vacation land than the man who was the intimate of Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow and Lowell, the companion of Alcott, and the close friend of Horace Greeley.

It is to Horace Greeley that the world is indebted for the preservation of Thoreau's accounts of these journeys in Maine woods. After Thoreau had tried in vain to publish the manuscript of his trips, Horace Greeley finally sold it to the Union Magazine for \$75, keeping \$25 as commission.

Ralph Waldo Emerson had made a trip into the Maine woods as early as 1838; James Russell Lowell, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry W. Longfellow had also tasted these wondrous solitudes. But it was Thoreau, the poet-naturalist, who seemed to absorb them into his very being.

Thoreau's first trip, which was to Mt. Katahdin, was made in September, 1846. He started from Bangor, where he had relatives, and then went to Oldtown, where he stopped to visit the Indian island which even then was, as it is today, a government reservation. He passed Passadumkeag stream and Cold Stream pond, and made his way to the tiny settlement of Lincoln. From this point he set out by team to Mattawamkeag River. In those early days there was scarcely any semblance of civilization in this region. With the exception of a few settlers' houses, there stretched before Thoreau a vast wilderness of forest and waterways reaching to Canada.

At one of the settler's places he met an experienced woodsman named McCauslin, whom he persuaded to accompany him. The latter becomes quite as much the object of Thoreau's observation as the woods and streams, as, indeed, these native guides are to the traveler even today.

Today this section of Maine is changed. The railroads have entered.

and there are small towns scattered all the way from the main Penobscot River to South Twin and Millinocket lakes.

Virgin Forest of New World

At the conclusion of this Katahdin trip Thoreau said many years ago: "The country is virtually unexplored and unexplored, and there still waves the virgin forest of the New World." While this is not as applicable today as then, it is still true that there are spots in this great Maine wilderness that have never felt the touch of white man's foot nor heard the sound of his voice. Even on the well-known water courses one can travel for days without seeing anybody and breathe the balsam-laden air that sweeps over miles of forest.

Thoreau made his second trip into the Maine woods in 1853. It was while going along the water courses that the spirit of the woods seemed to touch the poetic soul of Thoreau. He says: "Every creature is better alive than dead, men, moose, or pine trees."

Thoreau's third trip was along the Alleghash and East Branch of the Penobscot, two waterways whose headwaters are often but a few rods apart, but of which the former's flow into the Bay of Fundy, the other's into Casco Bay.

This journey was made in the latter part of July and early August, 1857.

The entire trip took approximately two weeks. The wonder of it all to Thoreau, as it is to anyone taking the journey, was the marvelous variety of practically unending water courses.

GERMANS AND NATURALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OWEN SOUND, Ontario.—Over a hundred persons applied for naturalization papers here within the past few days, most of the number being Germans who came to Canada from 30 to 60 years ago with their parents and believed that they had been naturalized at the time. One instance is given of former Deputy Reeve of Sullivan township, who was a member for eight years of the Township Council without legally having a right to vote.

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ATTACKS ON JEWS STIRRING PROTESTS

Meetings Held Along Pacific
Coast Express Strong Feeling
Against Atrocities Reported
From Poland and Rumania

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SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Large meetings of protest against the pogroms and atrocities that are being perpetrated on the Jews in Poland and Rumania are being held in various parts of the Pacific Coast, those of various creeds and religious beliefs participating in the demonstrations.

At a meeting in San Francisco recently the new problems of the Jewish race were dwelt upon. Mr. Gavin McNab expressing the idea that the entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem marked in a symbolic way a new epoch in the history of the human race. He said in part:

"When General Allenby reverently stepped on to the streets of the sacred city founded by the race through whom Moses gave laws to mankind, and forever enshrined in the hearts of millions by the death of another Jew who, whether as divine or human, was the greatest leader of democracy the world has ever known, Jesus Christ, he represented the greatest thing in history."

"When democracy, better called humanity, assaulted by the greatest military autocracy of all the ages, was fighting for existence, the free peoples

of all faiths united in the grandest of all crusades. Not since Peter the Hermit has mankind been so inspired. The two democracies of America, the United States and Canada, the great Australian and Zealander, from under the Southern Cross, self-governing Africa, joined Britain, the mother of democracies, and heroic France, Italy, and Belgium against that foe, which sought to take from mankind what had been promised it in Jerusalem centuries ago."

"To their assistance came the Moslem of Arabia and India, the Buddhist of Japan, and the Confucian of China. It seemed that dogma had passed from creeds and humanity had taken its place, and that justice was the only law."

"Now, triumphant democracy demands of the good and wise men assembled in Paris, that no nation created by them shall be permitted to defeat the purposes of this war and repeat the atrocities that have made history hideous."

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COST OF PRINTING RADICAL MAGAZINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The International Council has made public what it says are official figures of the cost of printing certain of the more radical magazines. The figures are said to be taken from the annual report of the general executive board of the I. W. W. These figures, showing a total cost for March of \$16,099.67, a considerable part of which was spent on expressage by those papers barred from the mails, are as follows:

New Solidarity: Wages, \$224.50; printing, \$642.60; cuts, \$17.42; expressage, \$62.67; subscription and bundle orders, \$13.50; postage \$4.00; interest on loan, \$48.00; total, \$1,009.29.

Il Nuovo Proletario (Italian): Wages, \$150.00; printing, \$177.18; total, \$327.18.

Golos Truzenka (Russian): Wages, \$141.00; printing, \$519.94; cuts, \$19.67; total, \$680.61.

La Nueva Solidaridad (Spanish): Wages, \$105.00; printing, \$58.89; expressage, \$18.88; typewriter rental \$3.00; total, \$285.77.

Nya Vardien (Swedish): Wages, \$144.00; printing, \$412.36; supplies, \$7.75; expressage, \$37.32; typewriter rental, \$5.00; total, \$599.43.

Prohuda (Bulgarian): Wages, \$183.00; printing, \$171.08; expressage, \$18.68; total, \$372.76.

Der Industriale Arbeiter (Jewish): Wages, \$84.00; printing, \$171.08; expressage, \$18.68; total, \$372.76.

One Big Union Monthly: Wages, \$127.50; printing, \$296.41; cuts, \$35.28; expressage, \$18.68; total, \$477.87.

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—Add ten cents postage except in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and California, where blouses will be sent postpaid.

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LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Prices of Various Commodities as High as During the War, and in Some Cases Higher—Heavy Trading in Market

Although the war is over, its effects upon industrial and commercial activities are likely to be felt for a long time to come. War prices for many commodities continue, and in some instances prices are higher than they were during hostilities, and are still ascending. There are various reasons for this condition, the primary influence being the fact that while Europe was on a war basis about everything produced was for war purposes, and stocks of all commodities are exceedingly low or almost exhausted. As shipping facilities improve, exports of commodities from the United States increase. Demand for American goods and raw products of nearly every description is most urgent. In addition to this are the increasing demands of domestic commerce. Business in the United States is expanding. Requirements of all kinds, including funds for conducting business, are becoming daily greater. It is considered entirely natural that the post-war situation should be such as it is. The sooner European countries are enabled to take care of their own needs, the sooner will the state of affairs be restored to normal.

Short Week in Stock Market

There were only four trading days on the New York Stock Exchange this week, but they were busy ones. Notwithstanding the continued high money rates, and the evident desire on part of the banks to restrain speculation, prices moved up sharply, and business was on a large scale. It is true that certain groups of stocks were favored, but this has been the case for a long while past. The industrial specialties were in most demand. American Sugar, which many years ago was the market leader, again became prominent this week, advancing briskly on heavy buying.

The first of the month dividend and interest requirements were estimated at New York at some \$300,000,000. Although high rates were quoted on all industrial call loans and on mixed collateral, these rates were not so excessive as those witnessed on one occasion last month. Indications point to a gradual easing in the money market as disbursements enter again into the general supply of loanable bank funds.

On July 1 there were heavy maturities of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. It is calculated that fully \$1,000,000,000 would be disbursed by the Treasury Department by that date. This money will also gradually find its way into the loan market. Bankers are of opinion that during July and August, or until the interior crop moving demands begin to be felt, money rates at New York will be reasonably easy.

Victory Loan Installment

The only demand facing the money market in the near future is the 10 per cent installment July 15 of the Victory Liberty Loan. But as \$2,500,000,000 out of an aggregate of about \$4,500,000,000, has already been paid in, the remaining installments on the loan present no formidable obstacle in the money market. Moreover, on the same date, July 15, a series of United States certificates of indebtedness, amounting to \$620,575,000 falls due and may be used in payment of the loan installment.

The President's proclamation of June 26, abrogating the executive order of Jan. 26, 1918, dealing with control of foreign exchange and exportation and importation of coin bullion, currency, etc., means that banks are no longer obliged to apply to the Federal Reserve Board for permits to export gold. However, the Reserve Board remains authorized to control dealings with that part of Russia now under Bolshevik government and remittances to countries which have heretofore been permitted only through the American Relief Administration.

Dealings in Kronen

Transactions have been resumed in Austrian kronen, the quotation being 4 1/2 cents a krona, compared with a par of 20.25 cents. These are the first dealings in Austrian remittances since March, 1917, when the rate was quoted at 11.99 cents. Finnish marks are quoted at 10 1/2 cents, compared with a par of 19.2 cents. The rate for Polish marks is 7 1/4 cents, and for Czechoslovakian krona 6 1/2 cents.

Sterling exchange, which has been steadily sagging the last week or two, struck a new low level this week. This break brings the rate to the lowest point since the historic quotation of 4.50 in September, 1915. After government support was withdrawn in March last, sterling receded to 4.55, subsequently rallying several cents. Now the sight rate is well under the March low.

Further Credits Probable

The coming fall and winter will evidently constitute a busy period in large scheme financing. A \$100,000,000 Canadian loan maturing in August will doubtless be extended in view of the discount on Canadian currency and possibly further credits granted. Beside several individual European loans for credit, there is in the incubating stage the proposition for organized financial aid to the Old World. The railroads and wheat, as regards premiums or rebates on the latter, offer new problems. Just now there are such items as some \$20,000,000 in acceptances to finance California's dried fruit.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE			
May—	1919	1918	Increase
Operating revenue	\$1,548,262	\$1,439,336	\$108,926
Operating expenses	44,994	44,994	—
Operating income	1,503,268	1,394,342	\$108,926
From Jan. 1—	7,326,799	6,826,799	\$500,000
Operating revenue	7,326,799	6,826,799	\$500,000
Operating expenses	212,288	212,288	—
Operating income	7,114,511	6,614,511	\$500,000
From Jan. 1—	3,682,052	3,267,748	\$414,304
Operating revenue	3,682,052	3,267,748	\$414,304
Operating expenses	158,765	158,765	—
Operating income	3,523,287	3,108,983	\$414,304

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN			
Operating revenue	\$742,288	\$742,288	—
Operating expenses	63,286	63,286	—
Operating income	679,002	679,002	—
From Jan. 1—	2,002,199	2,002,199	—
Operating revenue	2,002,199	2,002,199	—
Operating expenses	170,755	170,755	—
Operating income	1,831,444	1,831,444	—
From Jan. 1—	4,068,007	4,068,007	—
Operating revenue	4,068,007	4,068,007	—
Operating expenses	3,803	3,803	—
Operating income	4,064,204	4,064,204	—
From Jan. 1—	1,793,499	1,793,499	—
Operating revenue	1,793,499	1,793,499	—
Operating expenses	117,366	117,366	—
Operating income	1,676,133	1,676,133	—
From Jan. 1—	2,244,464	2,244,464	—
Operating revenue	2,244,464	2,244,464	—
Operating expenses	50,351	50,351	—
Operating income	2,194,113	2,194,113	—
From Jan. 1—	1,165,731	1,165,731	—
Operating revenue	1,165,731	1,165,731	—
Operating expenses	209,325	209,325	—
Operating income	956,406	956,406	—
From Jan. 1—	3,537,712	3,537,712	—
Operating revenue	3,537,712	3,537,712	—
Operating expenses	4,984	4,984	—
Operating income	3,532,728	3,532,728	—
From Jan. 1—	266,091	266,091	—
Operating revenue	266,091	266,091	—
Operating expenses	63,769	63,769	—
Operating income	202,322	202,322	—

FINANCIAL NOTES

Wholesale prices in England increased 151 per cent from 1913 to 1918, compared with 54 per cent increase in the United States.

The Kansas Secretary of Agriculture estimates the winter wheat crop for the State at 229,217,000 bushels. The acre yield is put at 19.8 bushels per acre, compared with the May estimate of 20.1.

The New York Board of Aldermen has passed an ordinance requiring each curb broker to take out a license of \$500 yearly. This may be revoked for cause. If a broker does not take out a license he is liable to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for six months.

A new line of fast freight steamships between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts will be established, with Philadelphia as the chief port of call on the eastern coast. Cable & Bond, Pacific shipowners, are financing the new enterprise. Three ships of 7000 tons carrying capacity have already been chartered.

A cable from Glasgow, Scotland, says the committee on tramways recommended that the City Corporation accept the tender of an American firm for 5000 tons of steel rails. The American quotation is \$17 3/4 a ton, compared with the lowest British offer of \$19 1/2 a ton. The equivalent of these bids are \$80.36 and \$87.70, respectively.

The deficit incurred in operation of the United States railroads in May amounted to approximately \$39,000,000, not operating income totaling \$38,530,000 compared with rental obligation of the government to the railroads for May of \$74,266,000. The total deficit for the first five months of 1919 amounts to \$212,000,000.

Breaking all previous records in the history of the country for about two decades, the compilation by the New York Journal of Commerce shows 708 charters were filed under the laws of the principal states during the last month with authorized capital stock over, involving a total of \$1,255,427,500.

The National Bank of Commerce, New York, says figures for contracts awarded for the first five months of this year indicate that a genuine building expansion has arrived. Wholesale prices of lumber, structural steel and other building materials are between 60 per cent and 70 per cent higher than the average for 1913.

During April, according to a report of the Mitsui Bank, 125 new banking and industrial corporations were organized in Japan with aggregate capitalization of 147,985,000 yen (\$73,248,000). Extensions totaled \$3,830,000 yen, making a total new capitalization for the month of 240,915,000 yen. This figure is nearly two and a half times that for March, and nearly 11 times that for April, 1918. Extensions and new capitalization for the first four months of 1919 total 770,825,000 yen, three and a half times the corresponding amounts for 1918 and for 1917.

The gold reserve of the German Reichsbank July 15 amounted to \$274,059,000, representing a loss of \$320,000,000 since the signing of the armistice, due to payments to the Allies for foodstuffs and other supplies. At the outbreak of the war holdings were \$110,616,000, having been increased by \$252,557,000 since December, 1910. During the last five months of 1918 and 12 months of 1915 the bank added \$180,000,000 to stock, the increase coming from German people, Austro-Hungarian bank and from banks in Belgium and the occupied portion of France.

STEEL COMPANY MERGER

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for the consolidation of three steel and iron companies into a \$100,000,000 corporation, to be known as the Steel & Tube Company of America, Incorporated, are under way here. It was learned. These concerns are the Steel & Tube Company, Northwestern Iron Company, and Newport Mining Company.

BANKERS CONVENTION

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The week of Sept. 29 has been selected for the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers Association at St. Louis. The local committees have been appointed by the St. Louis Clearing House.

UNION PACIFIC HAS BIG YEAR

Under Federal Control the System Enjoys the Largest Gross Railway Operating Revenue in Its Entire History

NEW YORK, New York—The Union Pacific System under federal operation showed in 1918 the largest gross railway operating revenue in its history, the largest net railway operating revenue and the largest percentage of net earnings on investment in road and equipment since the year ended June 30, 1919. Notwithstanding the property investment increased nearly \$17,000,000, the system earned 8.3 per cent, compared with 7.4 per cent in 1917 on the smaller investment. This is not only an exceptional showing for the Union Pacific, but it is an unusual showing for all the railroad systems of the country.

In the appended table, the net railway operating revenue is not given, as usually reported by the company, but is adjusted to federal items, such as hire of equipment, joint facility rents, etc. In fixing compensation based on the three-year average, the government held these to be transportation items, although accounting practice of all roads was to enter them as charges or credits to income, as the case might be. Adjustment has been made to render the figures comparable with federal rental, which, in the case of the Union Pacific, is \$38,416,111. While this rental with other income is equivalent to 12.87 per cent on the \$222,291,600 common, the net railway operating revenue of \$50,822,110, with the addition of other income and deduction of charges and preferred dividends, is equal to 19.33 per cent on the common.

Operating Results

The table of operating results with the return on investment in road and equipment follows:

Year	Net op. rev.	Investment	P.C.
1918	\$50,822,110	\$613,292,329	8.3
1917	44,591,710	596,329,129	7.4
1916	45,024,813	576,251,771	7.8
1915	30,231,441	567,382,013	5.3
1914	20,653,203	545,892,269	3.8
1913	24,015,275	508,732,215	4.7
1912	29,178,671	504,282,474	5.8
1911	34,116,280	478,844,052	7.1
1910	38,432,287	406,781,241	9.4
1909	37,291,289	354,834,165	9.4

*Year ended June 30.

In the last 10 years the Union Pacific's income from investments has shown a gradual decline both in amount and in per cent. This is due to a variety of special causes, but, in the main, to one general cause, viz.: gradually diminishing return from railroad securities, of which the Union Pacific's investments chiefly consist. As in the case of its holdings of New York Central stock, the dividend rate has been reduced, in other cases dividends have been wholly suspended, and the company, moreover, has pursued the policy of increasing its investments in equipment trust and other short term notes, generally carrying lower rates than stocks. An increase of about \$50,000,000 in investments between 1910 and 1911 is accounted for by the Oregon Short Line having taken credit at that time for the profit, realized much earlier, from the sale of the securities received in exchange for its original holdings of the Northern Securities Company stock.

Investments

The following table, showing income from investments, includes holdings of Liberty bonds:

Year	Inv. secur.	Income	P.C.
1918	\$282,975,460	\$11,595,497	4.1
1917	268,732,986	11,313,321	4.2
1916	257,656,934	11,201,697	4.3
1915	256,049,879	10,974,602	4.3
1914	252,133,489	12,116,068	4.8
1913	255,687,843	12,709,095	5.0
1912	254,114,446	16,485,267	6.5
1911	259,831,250	15,989,211	6.2
1910	268,561,912	16,592,961	6.2
1909	269,974,357	15,830,962	5.8

*Year ended June 30.

Notwithstanding the Union Pacific made the greatest operating showing in its history, the results as far as stockholders are concerned were not so favorable. The return of 12.87 per cent on the common is the lowest in the 10-year period with the single exception of the year ended June 30, 1915, when the company reported 11.0 per cent.

Federal Rentals

In the following table gross income for 1918 is based on federal rental and disregards operating results, and percentages are computed on the amount of stock outstanding as of June 30 or Dec. 31, the amount having increased from \$199,302,390 to \$222,291,600 during the period covered:

Year	Gross inc.	Ret'n on com.
1918	\$47,104,102	\$28,620,464 12.9
1917	55,229,134	37,544,760 16.9
1916	57,080,808	39,291,669 17.6
1915	48,482,267	37,501,110 16.6
1914	49,061,922	31,018,085 13.1
1913	50,898,763	32,795,365 15.1
1912	48,108,497	30,658,249 13.9
1911	52,589,945	35,961,617 16.6
1910	57,961,028	41,523,691 19.2
1909	54,929,795	37,616,577 18.9

*Year ended June 30.

As part consolation for the fact that the government made the Union Pacific operations in 1918 about 5 1/2 per cent on the \$222,291,600 common, stockholders have the knowledge that few if any roads are in as strong a position to meet the difficulties expected to arise with a return of the properties to the owners.

LARGE LAMB CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Service. ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico—Final estimates on the New Mexico range

sheep industry indicate an increase in lambs of 87 per cent for this year, one of the largest lamb crops on record. Because of drought in the feeding districts of Colorado and general market conditions, demand for lambs for fall delivery is very light up to this time and prices are low.

HALF BILLION IN SUGAR CROP

Total Cuban Grinding May Be 4,000,000 Tons—3,400,000 Tons Already Ground

NEW YORK, New York—That up to May 15 3,400,000 tons of the latest Cuban sugar crop have been ground, and that at least 600,000 tons are represented by the cane which remains standing, is the statement made by Walter M. van Deusen, assistant manager of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas.

"The only danger to Cuba in the present crop situation," said Mr. van Deusen, "lies in the event of heavy rains before the completion of the grinding season, which would make country roads impassable and growers consequently unable to convey their cane to the mills. Furthermore, the sugar industry has been handicapped this year, as for several years past, by lack of sufficient rolling stock on the part of the railways for handling cane to the mills and sugar to the ports."

"At this time, according to sugar authorities, 180 central factories are in active operation throughout the island. The total grinding is estimated at 4,000,000 tons, which at current quotations will bring a return of about \$225,000,000."

In a statement to the press in January, Mr. van Deusen estimated the value of Cuba's 1918-19 sugar crop at \$500,000,000. This statement was considered by many at the time to be exceedingly optimistic and was the subject of considerable comment.

SHIPPING BOARD ANNOUNCES RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California—The United States Shipping Board, through its Pacific Coast office, announces the following rates for freight shipped on government freighters via the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom: Canned goods and dried beans, \$3.80 per 100 pounds; dried fruit in boxes and fruit kernels, \$2 per 100 pounds; honey, \$2.10 per 100 pounds; dried fruit in sacks, \$2.40 per 100 pounds; the schedule called for an additional 50 cents per 100 pounds to Copenhagen and Scandinavian ports direct.

Several thousand tons of California dried fruits will be shipped to the United Kingdom and the Continent on the freighters Camsumet and Aleia, which vessels will be berthed in July and August, respectively.

STERLING EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, New York—Sterling exchange is on the threshold of establishing a new low record in this market. The present collapse in sterling is bringing home to the attention of bankers the imperative necessity for establishing credits with Europe. It is a situation similar to the summer of 1915, which hastened the dispatch of the Anglo-French financial mission to this country and the flotation of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan.

COPPER BEING WITHHELD
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A radical change has taken place in the copper market, and sellers have apparently obtained the control of the situation. They have adopted a waiting attitude, and will not part with any substantial amount of copper, even at better than the going price of 19 1/4 cents a pound for "spot" delivery. Consumers who are buyers of metal produced by local companies have been told that only their urgent needs will be filled.

COAL FOR FRANCE
PARIS, France—Louis Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction, told the Chamber of Deputies that the French Government was arranging to import 1,000,000 tons of coal from the United States, using a special fleet. He said that France must rely on Germany for 20,000 tons annually to replace the diminished production in the north of France, and 7,000,000 tons in addition which France imported from Germany each year before the war.

NEW U. S. RUBBER DIRECTOR
NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of the board of directors of the United States Rubber Company, Frank A. Vanderlip was elected a director to succeed W. S. Kies, who has resigned from the board to develop the South American field of the American International Corporation, of which he is vice-president.

CREDIT MEN PLAN FOREIGN BUREAU

Domestic Interchange System Applied to Foreign Dealings—Membership Campaign Begun

NEW YORK, New York—Convinced that American export trade will expand by the frank, open, reciprocal interchange of experiences in foreign credits, the National Association of Credit Men has inaugurated what is to be known as the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau. A campaign has just been launched to obtain 300 members for the new institute, which will be a mutual organization. Supporting the movement are the leading exporters in the United States, according to J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men.

The plan to be initiated by the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men is a simple one, for it is built on the domestic interchange system so long established and bringing such splendid results," says Mr. Tregoe. He adds: "This is the proper time to start a movement that is going to mean increased, safer foreign credits and better business in fields abroad. The system will add our members to eliminate entirely the undesirable buyer; to keep their files up to date, because revision is automatic. A comparatively small group of credit men responsible for checking foreign credits has for years been considering this plan which has been kept figuratively in cold storage awaiting a favorable moment for launching. Now the time has arrived."

"The progressive business men of America are commencing to realize the importance of finding foreign markets for our commodities. The establishments doing exclusively a domestic business are beginning to realize also that the success and extent of their own sales efforts are linked up in a large degree with their ability to sell in foreign markets."

"The economic and constructive value of such a bureau if properly supported and sustained is indispensable, and at present there is being taken a referendum on the subject with our leading exporters east of the Mississippi River with very gratifying and encouraging results."

NEW YORK, New York—United Light & Railways Company and subsidiaries for five months and 12 months ended May 31, 1919:

	1919	1918	Increase
5 mos. gross	\$4,137,444	\$3,977,097	\$160,347
Net	1,530,501	88,978	\$1,441,523
12 mos. gross	9,759,721	1,410,096	\$8,349,625
Net	377,359	76,558	\$300,801

Earnings applicable to the United Light & Railways Company for five months to May 31, 1919, were \$777,223, compared with \$640,000 for the corresponding period of 1918. For 12 months ended May 31, 1919, they were \$1,992,970 compared with \$1,815,602, an increase of \$177,368. Balance of earnings for five months is equal to \$2.20 a share of common, compared with \$7.80 for 12 months.

UNITED LIGHT CO. EARNINGS LARGER

NEW YORK, New York—The June pig iron output, according to The Iron Age, shows definitely the turn in the industry. For the 30 days the total was 2,114,863 gross tons, or 70,495 tons a day, compared with 2,108,056 tons in May, or 68,002 tons a day. Seventeen furnaces blew in a day. Eleven outlasted a gain of five, and estimated capacity output on July 1 was 71,700 tons a day for 200 furnaces, as compared with 68,600 tons a day for 195 furnaces on June 1.

The gain in output last month was the first check to a steady decline in the average from the high point reached in September, 1918, at 113,942 tons. From 372 furnaces in blast Sept. 1, last year, the shrinkage was 177 in nine months to 195 on June 1. The gain of 2500 tons a day in production last month over the average in May is likely to be carried further in July.

Interest in railroad buying has been kindled through a few inquiries. Two roads want 25 locomotives each, and one of them is in the market for 110 tank cars. A reinstatement with a Chicago builder has been made of 525 military cars for France.

NEW OIL CORPORATION
LONDON, England—The Whitehall Petroleum Corporation has been registered with a capital of £1,000,000 to prospect and work oil and gas-bearing properties of all kinds. Among the directors are Lord Murray of Elibank and T. Lister Walsh.

NEW BANK TO OPEN
CHICAGO, Illinois—The organization committee of the Great Lakes Trust Company, which William H. Minton, who originated and organized the bank, is chairman, announces that subscriptions to the stock exceed \$6,000,000, or more than double its capital. There will be nearly 1500 stockholders in this institution and the original plans will have to be enlarged upon. The opening of the bank will probably take place the last week in July.

COPPER HIGHER IN LONDON
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A London cable says that standard copper (casting grade) is selling in that market for three months' delivery at £92 5s., equivalent to 18 1/2 cents a pound. This is materially higher than the recent prevailing quotation for standard and follows the spurt of a week ago in the London price of electrolytic.

AMERICAN WOOLEN IS PROSPEROUS
Orders Coming in at Rate Exceeding Company's Capacity—Outlook Unusually Bright

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Renewed activity and strength in the common shares of the American Woollen Company lately, after its recent decline from 130, is a reflection not alone of the assets behind the junior issue, but the fact that a long period of continued prosperity is before the company. At the present time it is understood that orders continue to come in at a rate in excess of the company's ability and capacity to take care of them, due somewhat to the difficulty which is being experienced in getting fine lines of wool. The wool market is reported to be almost bare of the finer grades, and that most of the mills are finding it very difficult to procure a large amount at any time.

Although the price of the stock may look rather high at current quotations, in certain quarters it is expected that a much higher price will be established, due to the continued earning power and the enormous assets.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. ADAMS WINS
IN SEMI-FINALS

Defeats Miss Louise Hamman
in the Central States Women's
Lawn Tennis Singles at St.
Louis, Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Matches in the women's central states section tennis championships, now being conducted on the clay courts of the St. Louis A. A. A. were few in number Thursday, but the quality of tennis exhibited in the Mrs. H. S. Adams-Miss Louise Hamman match furnished plenty of excitement for the gallery. Mrs. Adams, who comes from Centralia, Illinois, defeated Miss Hamman of St. Louis, City, 4-6, 3-6, 9-7. The closeness of the score is enough to give an estimate of the keenly contested game, which took place in every set.

Both players engaged in a back-court game, neither one caring to take chances in playing the net. The backstroke exhibition of the two was excellent, with Miss Hamman holding an edge over her opponent. Mrs. Adams' steady play enabled her to defeat the Kansas Cityan, her accurate returns frequently offsetting the temporary advantage that Miss Hamman would gain through her well-placed drives, served with tremendous speed.

Several of the games lasted for many minutes, repeated deuces necessitating long drawn-out contests. During the first set Miss Hamman showed herself unsteady during such periods, the result being that she would "hook" her return and cause the ball to go short. After Miss Hamman had gained a 2-0 advantage in the first set, Mrs. Adams made a brilliant recovery and by gaining the third, fourth, sixth and seventh games, while the Kansas City representative annexed the fifth, she was able to forge into a 4-3 lead. Mrs. Adams then won two of the next three contests.

The second set was Miss Hamman's practically all the way. The Kansas City star won the first three games before Mrs. Adams took her first. In the last set, with the right to enter the finals at stake, the two players worked in earnest. This set was the closest of the day. Practically every game went into deuce, 16 games being required before Mrs. Adams emerged as the victor, 9-7.

In the other singles match of the day, Miss Natalie Arnstein won an easy match from Miss Susanne Prendergast, 6-1, 6-3. The former state champion played a safe, consistent game throughout. Miss Arnstein now meets Miss Corinne Gould in the semi-finals for the right to play Mrs. Adams in the finals.

Miss Corinne Gould and T. R. Drewes entered the finals of the mixed doubles by defeating Miss Natalie Arnstein and Eugene Swartz, 6-4, 6-1. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round.
Miss Natalie Arnstein, St. Louis, defeated Miss Susanne Prendergast, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-3.

Semi-Final Round.
Mrs. H. S. Adams, Centralia, defeated Miss Louise Hamman, Kansas City, 4-6, 3-6, 9-7.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round.
Miss Corinne Gould, St. Louis, and T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Miss Natalie Arnstein, St. Louis, and Eugene Swartz, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-1.

CHEVROLET WINS
BIG AUTO RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The principal feature of the automobile race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday was the match race between Ralph de Palma and Howard Wilcox. The race was a series of 10-mile heats, best two out of three. In the first heat de Palma had the inside position, and at the end of the two-mile lap de Palma was leading by a car length. De Palma won the first heat by a yard in 5m. 22.21s.

Immediately after this heat, Lieut. Arthur Chapple, on his motorcycle, made an attempt to lower the world's record for two miles.

After the first heat de Palma, who had been having engine trouble, took his car to the garage, and the remaining heats were postponed until after the conclusion of the 100-mile race. For the latter the cars were placed in rows of five across the track. Joseph Thomas had the inside position in the front row. Wilcox was in the second row outside. The race developed a duel for the first 50 miles between Garton Chevrolet and Joseph Boyer. Wilcox was third for the first 15 miles, when he developed trouble and dropped to fifth place. He gradually made up his loss until on the thirty-third lap he passed Boyer and trailed Chevrolet the rest of the race. Boyer's engine stalled on the fifty-fourth mile and he was out of the race.

Gaston Chevrolet won the race, with Wilcox second, and David Lewis third. The time 54m. 15.1s., broke the world's record by 2.5 miles. The sustained speed of the winner, who made no stop whatever, and kept up a continual speed average of over 110 miles an hour, proved of great interest. Though Wilcox at times showed greater speed, the winner from the start showed that, barring accidents, no one could catch him. Lap after lap, his time was in the neighborhood of 1m. 30. for two miles.

After the race Lieutenant Chapple again attacked the record, with even less success than before. Then it was announced that de Palma would be unable to continue, and the prize for the match race was awarded to Wilcox after an exhibition lap.

SCHOOL EIGHT
SHOWS UP WELL

Boston Interscholastic Rowing
Association Eight Defeats the
Farragut Boat Club in New
England A. R. A. Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Excellent conditions favored the thirty-third annual championship regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association in the Charles River Basin yesterday. Good time was made in many of the events, and most of the races were well contested. Prizes were awarded the winners by the city of Boston.

The best time for eight-oared shells over the 1½-mile straightaway course was 8m. 10s., by the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association crew in a special race with the Farragut Boat Club eight. Four crews were entered in the race for junior eight, which was won by the Riverside Boat Club in 8m. 15s., with Farragut second, and West Lynn third. In an event for senior eights, West Lynn won from St. Alphonsus Association, the time being 8m. 15s.

All eights rowed the 1½-mile course straightaway. Canoe events, except for the war canoes, were over a half-mile course; the course for rowing being one mile. In the events were over a course of 1½ miles, starting upstream and finishing downstream. All straightaway events were rowed downstream.

William Faulkner, of Riverside, and Lothrop Withington, of the Union Boat Club, fought the single-scul shell, senior, contest almost to the finish line, though Faulkner gained a lead at the start and improved it on the turn. Withington, however, came strongly in the latter part of the race and was barely nosed out of the finish.

In the double-scul shells, intermediate race, the Union Boat Club caught the wall near the finish, and a splendid spurt the Metropolitan Rowing Club entry almost succeeded in overcoming the local shell's lead, losing by barely five feet.

The event for junior eights was a close contest between Farragut and Riverside, which was not decided until just toward the finish. Jeremiah Shea, of St. Alphonsus, made a fine showing in the single-sculs, junior event, distancing his competitors. Boston Interscholastic, in the special eight-oared race, and West Lynn, in the senior eights race, won by good margins. The summary:

Four-Oared Shells. Senior.—Won by West Lynn Boat Club; St. Alphonsus Association, second; Time—8m. 15s.

Single-Scul Shells. Senior.—Won by William Faulkner, Riverside Boat Club; Lothrop Withington, Union Boat Club, second; A. R. Mosher, Crescent Canoe Club, third. Time—10m. 35s.

Double-Scul Shells. Intermediate.—Won by Union Boat Club; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, second. Time—10m. 15s.

Eight-Oared Shells. Junior.—Won by Riverside Boat Club; Farragut Boat Club, second; West Lynn Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 15s.

Single-Scul Shells. Junior.—Won by Jeremiah Shea, St. Alphonsus Association; R. A. Mosher, Crescent Canoe Club, second; John Gough, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, third. Time—10m. 35s.

Eight-Oared Shells. Special.—Won by Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association; Farragut Boat Club, second. Time—8m. 10s.

Club Four Canoes. Senior.—Won by West Lynn Boat Club; St. Alphonsus Association, second. Time—8m. 15s.

Single Canoes. Won by G. Lewold, Samoset Canoe Club; W. L. French, Waltham Canoe Club, second; time—3m. 23s.

Tandem Canoes. Won by Samoset Canoe Club; Crescent Canoe Club, second; Waltham Canoe Club, third. Time—4m. 61s.

Club Four Canoes. Won by Waltham Canoe Club; Crescent Canoe Club, second; Samoset Canoe Club, third. Time—4m. 45s.

War Canoes. Won by Waltham Canoe Club; Crescent Canoe Club, second. Time—5m. 32.2s.

**MASSACHUSETTS IS
WINNER AT CRICKET**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BROCKTON, Massachusetts.—Picked cricket teams representing Massachusetts and Rhode Island met here yesterday in their sixteenth annual interstate match and Massachusetts won by 10 runs. This was the eighth time that Massachusetts had won while Rhode Island has won five, and three have been drawn.

E. Reece of the Massachusetts team was the leading batsman, making 63 runs for his team. The fielding game was a running catch by G. Jacques of the Rhode Island team. With three men to be retired and only 22 runs needed to give Rhode Island the game, H. W. Nevett went in to bowl with only 15 runs scored.

MASSACHUSETTS
E. Reece, c. Wall, b. Scott, 63
S. Madden, c. b. Jacques, 5
A. Mowley, c. Wall, b. Scott, 5
A. Mowley, c. Wall, b. Scott, 5
P. Bray, run out, 12
J. Warren, b. Gill, 12
F. Wright, c. Jacques, 12
H. Seifert, c. Kirkley, b. Simpson, 12
H. W. Nevett, b. Simpson, 12
G. Fiano, not out, 18
G. Fiano, c. Wall, b. McDonald, 3
Extras, 4

RHODE ISLAND
M. McDonald, c. Nevett, b. Wright, 22
J. Dennison, c. Nevett, b. Warren, 3
A. Brooks, b. Warren, 8
J. Crooks, b. Nevett, 8
A. Mowley, c. Wall, b. Scott, 20
G. Jacques, not out, 46
A. Brooks, c. Reece, b. Wright, 6
W. Brown, b. W. Wright, 6
R. Scott, b. Nevett, 12
P. Gill, b. Nevett, 1
Extras, 10

Total 128

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

MARLBOROUGH, Massachusetts.
Never has the Eastern Yacht Club given a more successful event than that of yesterday, when the club held its annual open regatta. Although only eight contestants appeared at the only eight contestants appeared at the starting line, which was between the judges' tug and the red and black striped buoy outside of the harbor, it

HADDON DEFEATS
GOLF CHAMPION

G. S. Lyon, Eight Times Canadian Amateur Title-Holder,
Loses in the Third Round
of the 1919 Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LAMBTON, Ontario.—All of the players left in the semi-finals of the Canadian Amateur Golf Championship are of the younger generation of golfers, the veterans of the game having been entirely eliminated by defeat in the previous rounds. The first veteran to lose Thursday was G. S. Lyon, the present champion. He has held the title eight times. A young Scot named John Haddon of Toronto defeated him by 2 up. Both men played excellent golf. Lyon going out in par. Lyon's card follows:

Out 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
In 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44

In the next round Haddon defeated that sterling match-player from Ottawa, Capt. W. S. Gordon, by 5 and 3, and he now has an excellent chance for the championship. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—Third Round.
Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, defeated A. H. Gibson, Hamilton, 3 and 1.
W. McLuckie, Kanawak, defeated Park Wright, Buffalo, 2 and 1.
Seymour Lyon, Lambton, defeated E. G. Hoblitzel, Sarnia, 4 and 2.

John Haddon, Toronto, defeated G. S. Lyon, Lambton, 2 and 1.
T. B. Reith, Beaufield, defeated G. P. Shaw, Weston, 5 and 2.

W. J. Thompson, Mississauga, defeated H. C. Monk, Ottawa, 5 and 3.
Capt. W. S. Gordon, Ottawa, defeated J. E. Devlin, Ottawa, 1 up.
G. H. Turpin, Montreal, defeated H. G. Fairley, Scarborough, 3 and 2.

Fourth Round.
W. McLuckie, Kanawak, defeated Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, 2 and 1.
W. J. Thompson, Mississauga, defeated T. B. Reith, Beaufield, 2 up.

John J. Haddon, Toronto, defeated Capt. W. S. Gordon, Ottawa, 3 and 1.
G. H. Turpin, Montreal, defeated Seymour Lyon, Lambton, 1 up (19 holes).

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Club Won Lost P.C.
New York 38 29 .563
Chicago 35 34 .507
Cleveland 36 36 .500
Detroit 31 39 .442
St. Louis 28 41 .406
Boston 28 41 .406
Washington 26 43 .377
Philadelphia 15 43 .258

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 1.
New York 8, Washington 2.
New York 6, Washington 5.
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 6.

GAMES TODAY
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.

CLEVELAND WINS TWO
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 8 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Galla Davenport and Seeverd. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 6 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Wright, Davenport and Seeverd. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

NEW YORK GETS TWO
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 8 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Batteries—Shawkey and Hannah; Erickson, Whitehouse and Pielich, Agnew, Walters. Umpires—Dineen and Evans.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 8 2
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Batteries—Quinn and Hanna; Harper and Gharitty. Umpires—Evans and Dineen.

TWO FOR THE WHITE SOX
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 6 0
Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
Batteries—Crosbie and Schalk; Roland, Kallio and Ainsmith. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 6 0
Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Love and Stange. Umpires—Owens and Chill.

TWO VICTORIES FOR BOSTON
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 3 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 12 11 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2
Batteries—Pannock and Schweg, Kinney and McAvoy. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 1 1 0 0 1 5 0 0 13 11 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Batteries—Bush, James, Caldwell, and Schang; Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA

Although Only Eight Contestants
Appeared at the Starting Line,
Event Was a Big Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

MARLBOROUGH, Massachusetts.
Never has the Eastern Yacht Club given a more successful event than that of yesterday, when the club held its annual open regatta. Although only eight contestants appeared at the starting line, which was between the judges' tug and the red and black striped buoy outside of the harbor, it

was a battle royal for supremacy in all three classes.

Perfect weather, a fairly good breeze from west-northwest and a smooth sea made ideal conditions for the racers who eagerly made sail and stood out into the bay for a tryout.

In the schooner class the Virginia, which was formerly the second Iroquois, built for former Commodore Clark, looked very beautiful in her snowy white as she jockeyed for position with her rival, Queen Mab. This schooner will be remembered as the first Vagrant that was built by the Herreshoffs for Harold Vanderbilt. Much interest centered in the class of New York Yacht Club 40-footers. It was expected there would be three starters in this class—Katherine, Shawara, and Squaw. But as the former had not been measured, and as she had not completed taking in stores for the club's cruise that starts today, her owner decided at the last moment not to race. Squaw was jockeyed beautifully into position, and had all the advantage of a good start. Her owner, Vice-Commodore J. S. Lawrence, sailed a magnificent race and gained every leg of the long jaunt out into the haze-enveloped bay.

The long celebrated class of P boats started next and at times honors were easy, but the Armeek pulled finally into a safe lead followed by H. L. Bowden's Hayseed with her towering Marconi rig, George Lee's Valiant formerly Ellen and Mr. Barker's recently purchased Olympian.

In mid-afternoon when the yachts were well out in the bay the wind suddenly flattened out for a few minutes, but soon backed out to south and blew with about the same force as before.

Almost at the last moment, in class P, the honor of bringing up the rear, was reversed—the Olympian and the Valiant changed places.

The latter yacht flew a red protest flag at the finish and the standing of the yachts in this class may be affected after a hearing has been held by the judges.

The result of the regatta is as follows: Schooners—Won by Virginia; Queep Mab, second.

New York Yacht Club Sloops—Won by Squaw; Shawara, second.

Class P—Armeek, Hayseed, Olympian, and Valiant finished in the order named.

With over 70 sail of yachts in Marblehead harbor last night the outlook is good for a large showing when the club starts on its cruise today. A new arrival was the large schooner Enchantress which will make a good race with the flag-ship Constellation.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY
TWO GAMES
AT 1:00 P. M.
RED SOX VS. PHILADELPHIA
SEATS AT PARK. PHONE BACK BAY 332

SOUTH ATLANTIC
STATES TENNIS

Miss Mary Cummings Wins
Women's Singles Title by
Defeating Catherine Cummings

AUGUSTA, Georgia.—Miss Mary Cummings, of Augusta, is woman's lawn tennis champion of the south Atlantic states, having captured the title Thursday on the courts of the Augusta Country Club after a hard match with Miss Catherine Cummings of Augusta, the runner up. Play in the singles was fast and large galleries witnessed each match. The Misses Cummings reached the finals after strenuous matches with strong opposition and the finals staged a wonderful exhibition of racket work. Miss Mary Cummings was awarded the championship trophy, a large silver cup. All of the players participating in Thursday's play were Augustans, the out-of-town contestants having withdrawn during the early part of the week due to poor weather conditions. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round.
Miss Mary Cummings defeated Miss Alice Card, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Louise May defeated Miss Celeste Morris, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Emily Thomas defeated Miss Margaret Lovelock by default.

Second Round.
Miss Catherine Cummings defeated Miss Louise May, 6-4, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round.
Miss Mary Cummings defeated Miss Alice Card, 6-1, 6-1.
Miss Catherine Cummings defeated Miss Emily Thomas, 6-0, 6-2.

Final Round.
Miss Mary Cummings defeated Miss Catherine Cummings, 6-2, 6-1.

MASON WINS 800-METER RUN
PERSHING STADIUM, France
(Friday).—Mason of New Zealand won the 800-meter run final in the inter-allied games today. Earl Eby, United States, was second, and P. M. Spink, United States, third. The time was 1m. 55.2-5s.

In the preliminaries of the 16-pound shotput, E. G. Caughey, United States, H. B. Leversedge, United States, and Wallace Maxfield, United States, qualified with Paul of France fourth. Caughey's put was 13.537 meters, which is about 44.08 feet.

TURNER IS RELEASED
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—T. L. Turner, dean of the American League baseball players, has been given 10 days' notice of unconditional release by the Cleveland club. He has been a member of the local team for 15 years. All the other American League clubs waived their services. The move was made necessary in order to keep the player limit, it was announced.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Club Won Lost P.C.
New York 39 21 .550
Chicago 34 26 .567
Pittsburgh 34 26 .567
Cleveland 35 31 .529
Brooklyn 32 31 .507
Boston 27 36 .429
Philadelphia 18 40 .310

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Brooklyn 7, Boston 3.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 2.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON WINS AND LOSES
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-14 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-7 2
Batteries—Rudolph and Wilson; Smith, Grimes and Miller. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-13 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 2
Batteries—Rudolph and Wilson; Smith, Grimes and Miller. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

GIANTS WIN TWICE
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-13 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 2
Batteries—Barnes and Gonzales; Jacobs and Adams. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-13 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 2
Batteries—Toney and McCarthy; Woodward, Packard and Adams. Clarke, Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

CHICAGO TWICE WINNER
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 7-11 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-8 0
Batteries—Ring and Killefer; Adams and Blackwell. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-8 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 2
Batteries—Vaughn and Killefer; Adams and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CINCINNATI WINS TWO
Morning Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-8 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-7 1
Batteries—Quigley and O'Leary; Snyder and Quigley. Umpires—Doak and Snyder.

Afternoon Game.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-8 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-7 1
Batteries—Vaughn and Killefer; Adams and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

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CASHIER and bookkeeper wanted for a large insurance broker's office. Only those with full knowledge of the business need apply. R. 28, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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LIEUTENANT NUSSEY
BEATS WITHINGTON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HENLEY, England (Friday).—In the race for the Leander Cup in the Henley Peace Regatta today, the Leander club defeated Canada. In the race for the King's Cup, Australia defeated Cambridge and Oxford defeated the United States. In the race for the Kingswood Sculls, Lieut. T. M. Nussey of the Rhine Army defeated Maj. Paul Withington of the United States by three lengths in 9m. 16s. and Hadfield defeated Kinnear.

In the races for the Leander Cup yesterday, New Zealand won, Australia being disqualified for fouling. Canada defeated Cambridge by 2½ lengths. In the King's Cup, even Cambridge defeated New Zealand, Oxford defeated Canada by two lengths and the United States defeated France by three lengths. In the race for the Kingswood Sculls, W. D. Kinnear defeated Fitt and Hadfield defeated Patterson.

FORMER CHAMPIONS WIN IN THE DOUBLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LONG BEACH, California.—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy again held the spotlight in the second day's play of the Pacific Coast men's doubles championship tennis tournament here Thursday when they defeated R. H. E. Varrel and Benjamin Frees.

Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-5, 6-1. The elimination of Kenneth Hawks and C. B. Herd of Pasadena by S. M. Sinabach and James Davies of Hollywood in five hard sets, 5-7, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, was a surprise. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—First Round.
S. M. Sinabach, Hollywood, and James Davies, Hollywood, defeated C. B. Herd, Pasadena, and Kenneth Hawks, Pasadena, 5-7, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE

Brookline Houses

Fisher Hill—Modern stucco house, 2 car garage (theater), and over 17,000 feet land on a slightly corner; house has 11 rooms and 3 baths, with everything in perfect order.

Beaconsfield—Brick house and concrete garage; 12 rooms and 2 baths; interior finish of mahogany, Flemish oak and white enamel of special design and installed by the late owner without regard to expense. Price only \$20,000. Could not be duplicated for \$40,000.

Garrison Road—Corner house of 12 rooms and 3 baths (2 in marble); latest effects in indirect lighting. Will appeal to the discriminating buyer.

Beacon St., near Beaconfield—Wide brick house of 12 rooms (4 on a floor) and 2 baths; kitchen on street floor. Taken for debt so can be bought cheap.

Beacon St., near St. Mary's—Two adjoining brick houses having steam heat, continuous hot water and electric lights; 12 rooms, 3 baths in each; recently renovated throughout, including new brass piping, wiring, etc. Owner leaving the State so will sacrifice for immediate results. One can be bought fully and beautifully furnished.

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Waltham St., Aberdeen—11 rooms and bath, hot water heat and electric lights; 8000 feet land, just off Commonwealth Ave.

Wallingford Rd., Aberdeen—10 rooms and bath; lot has over 150 foot frontage; price only \$25,000.

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doubtedly one of the best commercial
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REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MILLIONS TO AID AMERICAN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What will be done with the five welcome millions which, in accordance with the wish of Mr. A. D. Juilliard, are to be set aside for endowing a foundation for helping music and musicians in America?

The question is of deep and vital interest. The answer will depend on a small group of prominent citizens charged with the handling of the Juilliard fund, on their ability to grapple with a task for which they have no real experience—may or may not—have really fitted them.

According to the statements in the newspapers, which are by no means clear as to exact details, the five millions are intended to aid the Metropolitan Opera Company educate worthy students of music, and "to defray the cost of concerts and recitals for the enjoyment of the general public." But the responsibility for the administration is to be placed in the hands of a director or directors of the great New York Opera House, but in "the president of the Central Trust Company, the president of the Guaranty Trust Co., Frederic A. Juilliard (a nephew of Mr. A. D. Juilliard), and "such other persons as these three shall select to assist them."

From all this it is hard to guess what role the Metropolitan will play in realizing Mr. Juilliard's plan. Nor can one see just how that institution, as it is now constituted, could educate "those worthy students." Till more is known, the plan will be a mystery. It may, of course, have been the real intention of Mr. Juilliard to lay the foundations of that great and necessary conservatory for which many have for years and years been praying. It is a permanent endowment of such an academy, more than a few professors of high rank are needed. A dignified building, well equipped, with spacious classrooms, and suitable concert hall would be required, together with assistant professors, and many less artistic employees. The cost of erecting a great, dignified school of music, providing for the living expenses of students (if they are to be educated gratuitously, as in Paris) and paying large salaries, would be considerable.

The Inevitable Comma

The omission of a comma by the newspapers in describing the purposes of Mr. Juilliard's munificence may, however, have caused confusion. Those purposes, as published, seem to suggest that the Metropolitan is "to educate" those "worthy students." The addition of a comma would allow of a quite different meaning. The five millions may have been intended to aid the Metropolitan Opera Company "to educate worthy students" and "to defray the cost of concerts and recitals" which, by the by, are to "be given without profit."

If this be the correct interpretation, some may deplore the fact that even one dollar should be diverted from the education and encouragement of music students to support an opera house which is bursting with prosperity. Despite the enormous fees now paid to singers at the Metropolitan, it is not easy to believe what some declare to be the actual truth—that the opera house is not a paying property. Night after night, for more than half each year, it is crowded from floor to ceiling. No matter what the opera may be, there are seldom vacant seats in the vast auditorium. The competition of the Chicago Company may now and then account for a few gaps in the orchestra; but, as we know, the most strenuous efforts of that rival have not been able to do serious harm to the older and more fashionable organization. It is inconceivable that, in the hands of so expert a business man as Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan can need outside assistance.

On the other hand, those students do need help. Above all, those who aspire to be their associates in the concert works, but also of opera. It was a very fine and generous thought that prompted Mr. Juilliard to devote a large portion of his fortune to their welfare. By the time when they have learned to sing and play, to compose operas and symphonies, perhaps some kindly multi-millionaire, inspired by example, will have supplied them with at least a few more opera houses as outlets for their talents. Otherwise they may starve, or find themselves as an outcome of the education they have received, driven to the necessity of becoming teachers of their successors.

Versatility Essential

It may be assumed that the financiers appointed by Mr. Juilliard will choose as their associates in the management of the fund trusted to them, men qualified not only as administrators but also as artists. And it may be hoped, despite many precedents which might dishearten one, that some if not all of them will be Americans. Art scoffs at frontiers in a sense, no doubt; but, none the less, there should in all lands be provisions for the development in art of nationalism. The French have their own school of music. The music of Germany is German. The music of Italy and Russia is Italian and Russian. Though all the foreign schools are universal, more or less, in their appeal, they are chiefly national. One object of the Juilliard Foundation

should be development of something characteristically American in music. This does not mean that all future graduates should confine themselves to the treatment of Negro melodies or sing only native songs, but it does mean that the distinctive qualities of Americans should be made manifest in their art. This will never become possible, while the direction of music in America is a monopoly of foreigners.

With the millions at their command, the administrators of the Juilliard Foundation may be unable to supply a complete equivalent of the ideal conservatory which should be planned, directed and indorsed by the national government. But it could do much, in a more modest, though most useful way, to turn out good singers, instrumentalists, conductors, and composers; to foster nationalism in music, without detriment to the art in its broad human aspects; and to reveal the abilities of the students whom it will have educated.

After that, it will be the privilege, and it may be the duty, of those fortunate enough to have many millions at their disposal, to help the students and perhaps the masters of the foundation to earn their livelihood—not as hack professors, forced to seek pupils, singers in cabarets or fiddlers in cheap movie theaters, but as artists.

THE NEW BOHEMIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Tzecho-Slovak Festival has come and gone, and England has had a real opportunity for learning what almost 60 years of partial liberty has done for the Bohemian Nation in freeing her music from foreign domination. What she will be able to accomplish in as many years of complete freedom can as yet only be a matter for conjecture. It was in 1860 that the imperial diploma gave to the Czechs a certain amount of self-determination, and then it was that the patient labors of a few scholars and poets, working in the native tongue and on native materials, could yield their harvest. It was then, also, that Smetana returned from Gottenturm, and laid the foundations of Bohemia's national music in the peasant tunes which were her rich and only musical tradition. An ardent patriot, Smetana was a "well of faith" during the late war; those old, strong and sweet, just filled all hearts with the conviction that their honest struggle must lead to victory.

No doubt it was the desire that the British Nation should understand something of Bohemian aspirations through their music, that led the new Tzecho-Slovak Government to arrange this festival, at an outlay, so it is said, of £40,000. Naturally enough, Smetana and Dvorak occupy the first place in the scheme; but there are later and less well-known composers, such as Mr. Suk and Messrs. Fibich, Forster, Novak, and Ostril. In some cases, as Mrs. Newman happily said in welcoming the Tzecho-Slovak musicians to London, English people have known them and their music long before they knew that they were Tzecho-Slovaks; but now, for the first time, they came to the English shores as representatives of an independent and united nation.

Destinova's New Triumph

Besides the orchestra of the National Opera House at Prague, two choirs have been brought to England, namely, the Prague Choral Society of Teachers and the Moravian Choral Society of Teachers. Some of the most famous artists of the country have produced a new and a part in the festival. Mention must first be made of Mme. Destinova, who has in past years had so many triumphs at Covent Garden, and who has again appeared there, after the first festival concert, in the part of Aida. Then there is Mr. Kocian, the great violinist; and the Bohemian String Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Hoffman, Suk, Hovad, and Zelenka. It should be noted that though these two latter artists do not belong to the well-remembered quartet, they fully sustain its great reputation. Mme. Destinova's appearance was greeted with prolonged applause—British cheers, and cries of welcome that were less familiar to the English ear. She sang songs of her native land, songs of Smetana and Dvorak, but perhaps the last of the two patriotic Tzecho-Slovak songs by Karel Kovarovic, the conductor of the orchestra, had the greatest success of all, and this she consented to sing again.

Technique Unimpeachable

There was little to choose between the remarkable performances of the two choirs. They sing without music, and are fully the equal of the best English male voice choirs, the Prague combination being rather the more powerful of the two. In neither case could the technique be improved, the tone was wonderfully full and accurate, and the expression plastic; while some of the effects produced were entirely of a novel order.

If the festival had introduced nothing more than the Prague orchestra to an English audience, it would have been well worth while. Under Mr. Kovarovic's direction, the band gave of their best in every way. Mr. Kovarovic has a remarkable gift for securing the exact shade of effect that he desires from an orchestra, and everything is disciplined and directed to a very definite end. As for the string quartet, they are matchless. They played Smetana's quartet, "From My Life," and also a charming one-movement quartet by Joseph B. Forster, which is little known. Dvorak's work was represented by his quintet in A, with Mr. Jan Herman at the piano. To recall playing of the same order, it is necessary to go back to the days when the quartet was last in England.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Its Official History

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—England's first and most famous institution for the training of musicians is now approaching its centenary, and a review of its history during the past 97 years should afford interesting reading to all who have the progress of music at heart. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century native music was at a very low ebb; Italian composers and singers were the fashion in the metropolis; but in the year 1840, on July 5, 1842, a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the arts was convened at a well-known resort called the Tatched House Tavern, in order to consider the question of founding a national school of music. Fortunately, the scheme was headed by the one strong man capable of carrying it through against the serious obstacles of professional jealousy, on the one hand, and public apathy on the other.

Lord Burghersh, afterward Earl of Westmorland, was a man of wide culture and commanding intelligence. He was an unusually good amateur composer; and, moreover, was an experienced diplomatist. At the second meeting on July 12, he was able to announce that King George IV had consented to be the patron of the undertaking, and thereupon matters soon came to a head. Funds were to be provided by four different classes of subscribers, invested with various rather dubious privileges. There was a formidable staff of presidents, governors, directors, and other officers, almost as numerous as the students, who, in the beginning, were limited to the number of 40 males and 40 females. Students were supposed to be elected by a committee of the subscribers; but the whole was impracticable, and professors officiated in their stead. Lord Burghersh generously left his town residence, No. 4, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, on very low terms, for the purposes of the school; and, in spite of all obstacles, the academy opened its doors on March 24, 1843, to 21 resident pupils, who were to receive their whole education, general as well as musical, for the very nominal fee of 35 guineas yearly. This also included their board and lodging for 10 months of the year.

Patronized by Royalty

Naturally financial difficulties immediately arose, and were not really surmounted for the next 50 years. Lord Burghersh was appointed Ambassador at Florence, and accompanied a dash of guineas to the continent. He devised several methods of raising money, the most successful a series of fancy-dress balls at the Hanover Square rooms, attended by the extreme aristocracy only; these, for some years, produced from £800 to £1,000 annually. But as soon as outside or extra students began to be received, the expenses mounted up; and, in spite of the good advertisement afforded by public concerts and the acquisition of a royal charter, the school could not be made to pay its way. It is on record that Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were frequent visitors, between 1840 and 1850, to the concerts, and even to the Tuesday practices of the institution. Of the good work it turned out there was never question. One must bear in mind that such an institution has not in its purview the fostering of genius (whatever that may be), but lays itself out to educate competent teachers in all branches; and, briefly, it may be said that nearly the whole of its male students, past and present, bear witness to its efficiency for the purpose, and a goodly proportion have gone far beyond this. A small—a pitifully small—grant from the government was obtained in 1864, withdrawn in 1867, renewed in 1868, and again withdrawn in 1914, when money needed.

The crisis of 1867 was very severe; the directors, having grown quite disheartened, surrendered the charter, and the Academy was on the point of being closed. But the professors, whose livelihood was at stake, rallied to the rescue, forewent their fees, and took the management into their own hands. From that moment the tide turned, and the school prospered, slowly at first, but on the advent of a really powerful head with startling rapidity. The institution of examinations for the outside public was the principal factor in retrieving the academic fortunes, a factor not so generally comprehended as it should be. Clearly, it is to the advantage of the public that music teachers should possess good credentials as to their competence; a licensee of the R. A. M. holds such a certificate, the value of which is patent to all.

For the Amateur Musician

Most amateur students, who exist almost in millions, also desire to ascertain the degree of merit to which they themselves have attained as a corroboration of their teachers' efficiency. Here comes in the vast scheme of the associated board examinations, instituted in 1890, which now extends its operations over the entire civilized world. It simply aims at teaching the ignorant to distinguish between good music and bad—between good teaching and bad; nothing more. But what a power for culture is this simple campaign! It is now about to be supplemented by a yet more important educational effort, toward the special training of teachers who look forward to national school appointments. It is needless to point out how impossible such elaborate work would have been under the old aristocratic regime of the noble founder. The first principal, Dr. Crotch (1823-32), was but a dull pedant; the next, two, Cipriani

Potter (1832-59) and Charles Lucas (1859-66), were no better; W. Stenard Bennett (1866-75) and G. A. Macfarren (1875-87) showed some ability in management, but only when Alexander Campbell Mackenzie took up the reins of power did the vehicle really begin to move.

The committee of management, as at present constituted, consists of a chairman, Alderman Sir E. E. Cooper, and some half-dozen "lay members," who are all financial experts and trained men of business, keenly interested in music from the non-professional standpoint. They are supported by an equal number of the older and more experienced of the professors, headed by the principal. The board of directors, which stands behind this body, is far from being an ornamental appendage; it consists chiefly of legal luminaries, and constitutes an ultimate court of appeal in all important matters. The vice-presidents and the royal president, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, not only lend the weight of their eminent names, but take a very living interest in the school; finally, the executive, which consists of the principal, the curator, Mr. F. Corder, the secretary, Mr. J. Creighton, who has just returned from active service, and a small staff of specialists, grapples with a never-ending succession of problems in matters of detail. In this connection it would be unjust not to place on record the tireless activities of the former secretary, F. W. Rinaut, who, from 1891 to 1914, one of the most strenuous periods in British history, did yeoman service.

With its increased prosperity the Academy outgrew the possibilities of Tenterden Street, having absorbed into its domain all the neighboring houses and finding the whole insufficient. It boots not to tell here of how the once chronically impecunious institution became able to build the present noble edifice in the Marylebone Road, at a total cost of over £60,000; there it stands, war has not shaken it, it is even dawning on the authorities that they will be forced in the near future to enlarge it. There one is offered every kind of musical instruction at the lowest possible cost; the teaching extends to opera, drama, dancing, fencing, and physical drill; several extensive libraries, three organs, and an admirable concert-room are among the appointments, and an added feature is its large number of free scholarships and prizes. Frequent concerts on the part of students, even given to nearly empty rooms, save when royalty indulgently patronized, are now enjoyed by overflowing audiences. There it stands, the Royal Academy of Music, a living witness to the power of conscientious good work to vanquish all difficulties in its path.

SUMMER MUSIC IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If there are persons making a summer visit to New York whose only regret is that they could not be here when musical activities were in full swing, let them cease their regret. For their chance to listen to good music, or at least to good orchestral music, is essentially the same in July as it was in January. Why not? The very players who take part in the symphony presentations in Carnegie Hall and Aeolian Hall in what is called the regular season are to be heard now.

Where, asks A. are they to be heard? At the Stadium of the College of the City of New York, on Monday and Thursday evenings.

But, queries B, are not the programs inclined to be popular? And do they not comprise chiefly light and unimportant works?

Not at all. They are of just the same quality as those given by the permanent orchestras in the winter. Well, then, object C, is not the instrumentation imperfect? And is not the show, somehow or other, on an inferior plan?

No. Everything is complete. The orchestra is of full size. The performers are first-class men.

Open-Air Playing

But, puts in D, the plays in the open air, is it not? Which means, I suppose, thin sonority and imperfect balance?

The playing is, indeed, in the open air. But it is none the worse for that. You find yourself on the outside of brick and cement walls, instead of on the inside. Your upward glance meets jagged roof lines, instead of geometric gallery rails; you look upon the homeliness of chimney tops, instead of upon the prettiness of gilt-and-plaster festoons and cupids. You behold your own out-of-doors, and you observe that it is conquered by art. You view the last stronghold of your barbarism, and lo! it is captured by tone.

So let A, B, C and D, or any other members of the alphabet who are musically inclined, put the Stadium on their list of places to be hunted up when they come to New York. But heed this! Buy your ticket before you go, for the crowd numbers in the thousands. And beware, B! Any other night but Monday or Thursday may mean a popular program. And careful, C! There is another series of open-air concerts in town, given on the Green of Columbia University. Here a band instead of an orchestra plays, and here they have community singing. You are perhaps an amateur pianist; and if you are, you may be offended in your higher artistic sensibilities by what they play at Columbia. But you will probably have a good time all the same. Write for your ticket. You will receive it as a gift by mail, but you cannot pay for it. Now doubt not, D! You will

enjoy making a study of comparative sonorities at the Stadium. You can amuse yourself estimating just what percentage of the sound of the bass fiddle is lost in the open air, and what percentage of the sound of the piccolo. The second movement and the finale of Beethoven's C minor symphony will give you the particular illustrations that you need.

The Part of the Colleges

A handsome thing the two educational institutions out on the Heights of Harlem are doing in showing hospitality to summer concert schemes. But it is surely a gratuitous business for anybody to pay compliments to colleges for displaying an interest in public art. In truth, one ought to chide them for not doing more in this line. Fortunately the Stadium of the College of the City of New York is the gift of a man, Adolph Lewisohn, who likes music and who knows orchestral standards. He was present at the opening concert on the evening of June 30 and made an address. He spoke in favor of summer concerts as giving the citizens the same chance to become familiar with the masters of music that a museum gives them of becoming familiar with the masters of painting. The point is not novel, but it is definite and practical. One might hope that summer concerts in which Mr. Lewisohn's idea is carried out could give the community such acquaintance with the standard repertory that by winter time the demand would be for the cultivation of modern writers and the encouragement of new music. The summer could be a period of artistic recreation and reflection, and the winter a period of artistic growth.

The organization appearing nightly at the Stadium is called the Stadium Symphony Orchestra. The conductor is Arnold Volpe. The programs contain solo numbers, with distinguished artists assisting, and choral numbers. Miss Rosa Ponselle, soprano, was the soloist at the first concert. The organization appearing Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings on the Columbia Green is called the New York Military Band. The conductor is Edwin Franko Goldman.

THE NEW ART OF H. K. HADLEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Henry K. Hadley's new ode, "The New Earth," given on Composers Day at Willow Grove, has elicited enthusiastic praise on every hand. It is a fact known to few that Mr. Hadley was offered the leadership of the Philadelphia Orchestra before Dr. Stokowski was approached after the return of Dvořák to Germany. It was actually the first time Mr. Hadley had heard the work himself in the complete version with orchestra (that of Victor Herbert) and chorus (the Strawbridge & Clothier chorus). His wife, Inez Barbour, the soprano, was the leading soloist.

Fortunate in Libretto

Mr. Hadley was most fortunate in his librettist. The text provided by Louis Ayres Garnett has the affluence of true poetry, and the composer has achieved, in the wedding of his music to the words, a marriage made in the celestial regions of exquisite harmony. It must assuredly enhance not simply the personal reputation of the model of the lovely measures but the prestige of American music at large. Here is a score innocent of pose and posture and tricks of prestidigitization. All is sincerity and intensity of feeling, in a tribute to the loftiness of the ideals of those who in America's name strove for the coming of peace and truth and justice upon a distracted earth. Mr. Hadley avoids submerging the voices by an inundation of the instrumental values; yet he displays great cunning in the application of the tone color by the several divisions of the orchestra. He makes the instrumental parts cantabile in lyric consonance with the voices, yet he never allows his free and vigorous style to be debauched into the insipid, syrupy, "sugar-water" effects of mere prettiness. Inez Barbour, Clara G. Joyce, Nicholas Douy, and Horace Green were the solo quartet, and in each instance the tellings were declared with authority and insight—not a particularly easy thing to do in an auditorium open on all sides to the air, and therefore inviting an itinerant audience to the fringes of the settled phalanx of listeners.

The American Future

Mr. Hadley has ardent hopes for the future of the American composer; and still he laments, not without reason, the difficulty of obtaining publication and a hearing for new compositions of merit. It is to be hoped the munificence of Mr. Juilliard will effect an amendment in this respect. The American composer, Mr. Hadley points out, aspires heroically to write in the larger forms, but it is precisely these forms for which so many have learned it is most difficult to procure, in the first place, performers, and in the second place a publisher. The man who writes such scores in the fine courage of his musical convictions has but a slender chance of having the work known beyond the workshop. Mr. Hadley is, of course, modestly elated over the forthcoming production of his opera, "Cleopatra," by the Metropolitan Opera Company. This will be one of the most ambitious undertakings in the history of the company, and the mise-en-scène is costly and magnificent. Mr. Hadley finds America eagerly concerned today in opera, orchestra, and chamber music, and on this versatile interest he bases his sanguine expectation of a new era of encouragement for our composers.

ON A MACDOWELL PILGRIMAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBORO, New Hampshire.—This picturesque little town, nestling among the foothills of the White Mountains, and famous as the home of Edward MacDowell, has been this past week the scene of the eleventh biennial convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs. In a sense, this convention has been more than an assembly of those women who, for the past 25 years have worked so successfully for better music for America. This convention has been a pilgrimage to the shrine of him who, more than any other man, represents America's finest musical achievement.

And this spirit of devotion seems to have entered into the 200-odd delegates. They have forgotten the factional differences of other conventions, they have laid aside the petty advantages of individual aims or local ambitions. As a result, they have greeted eagerly innovating ideas, have disclosed a marked disposition to unite closely for the accomplishment of much-needed reforms, and above all else, have shown a willingness to raise moneys which will go far toward the realization of those reforms.

Radical Ideas Rule

At the present writing it is impossible to say who has actually been elected, but the larger reforms must await the election of new officers, and the creation of a new executive board. That election will take place Friday.

All indications, however, point to overwhelming majorities in favor of radical innovation, and of the election of active, broad-minded women, whose single aim will be the accomplishment of big achievement through the instrument of a federation that numbers 577 clubs and a quarter of a million members.

The order of each day's proceedings has been: in the morning a business session; in the afternoon and evening, programs of music and lectures on phases of music. The Peterboro Pageant, originally produced in 1910, was given Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Medieval Entertainment Recalled

A depiction of scenes from Peterboro's history, this pageant was arranged by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard University. Hermann Hagedorn furnished the lyrics, and Chalmers Clifton arranged selections of MacDowell's compositions for the chorus and orchestra. This year Howard D. Barlow conducted, and Helen M. Becht arranged the folk dances. With the exception of Lady, the dancer, and a protégée of Mrs. MacDowell, the actors in the pageant were all drawn from the village folk of this little New Hampshire town. The orchestra was the New Hampshire Festival Orchestra, familiar to those who have attended Peterboro festivals of other years.

In a sense, the Peterboro Pageant is not a pageant; the color, the life, the vivid-at-times, overwhelming—processions of pageantry are lacking. Rather, it resembles in its simplicity and directness a medieval play. And, as such, it strikes the beholder with all the impressiveness of which such simplicity ever partakes.

In Natural Forest Setting

Its scene is the pine-grove, in the midst of which nestles the little, rough log cabin in which Edward MacDowell wrote his mightiest compositions. With the pines as a background, the stage, with the earth its floor, has been easily adapted for its purpose with entrances in the center and through wings that are natural forest paths. The spectators are grouped in permanent tiers of concrete seats, presented to the Edward MacDowell Memorial Association by the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

In this setting of dark green and bluish green trees, the pageant was given under a sky of haze, through which gleamed a scarlet sun. Under such conditions, and to the spell of MacDowell's musical interpretation of these very scenes, the pageant's unfolding was a never-to-be-forgotten moment for those who saw and heard. For, rightly, it seemed that all this represented a flowering of that sensitive on whose music is the key-note of America.

A Non-Technical Exposition

Of the lectures, that by Hamlin Garland on "MacDowell's Ideals" was unique in that it afforded Mr. Garland an opportunity to relate his own impressions of a man with whom he enjoyed an intimate friendship of 20 years' standing. Himself not a musician, Mr. Garland, in discussing MacDowell's music, avoided technical references. Of MacDowell as an American composer, Mr. Garland said: "This is American music; not because its composer utilized thematic material that was of aboriginal sources, but because he wrote himself into this music. And MacDowell was first and last a real American." Pleading for the pursuit by musicians of the highest ideals, irrespective of any material gain, Mr. Garland recalled the unwavering pursuit of beauty that had guided MacDowell throughout his life.

New Music Successful

Of the new music produced at the convention, two compositions stand out: a quartet for strings in B minor, by Henry Holden Huss, which won the federation prize for chamber music, and was played by the Berkshire String Quartet; and Edward Ballantyne's suite for orchestra, played under the direction of Harrison Keller by the Festival Orchestra.

The Huss composition is cast in the classic form and is in four movements, an allegretto ma non troppo ma ener-

getic, a scherzo-presto, a lento con sentimento, and an allegro vivace. The composer seeks a unity by the reintroduction, in the final movement, of the chief theme of the first.

Following the briefest of introductions, the first movement leads into the statement of its main theme—a restless mood, given out by the first violin. Offsetting this is a gentler, smooth-flowing secondary theme. The development is along accepted lines; the free fantasia, rather underdeveloped; and the movement closes with a short coda on united strings.

After Brahms

The scherzo is classic, even to its trio of lighter moment, and its content calls for little discussion. But the slow movement deserves high praise. Brahmsian in spirit, it touches depths rarely plumbed by native composers. Its mood is calmly introspective and surcharged with feeling. Here, at least, Mr. Huss has reached heights unattained in his earlier works.

The concluding movement is built on a theme in which, apparently, Mr. Huss has sought for Americanism through the introduction of syncopation. The movement is very short, closing with the reintroduction of the restless, thematic material of the allegretto.

There could be no surprise over the excellence of Mr. Huss' craftsmanship. That he would write a composition of formal excellence and with style, and with an appreciation of the limitations of his medium, was to be expected; also, previous experience precluded any wonder over the lack of color-variety or of innovation in treatment. But that he should so admirably succeed in pouring new wine into old bottles—as evidenced in the slow movement—is indeed a cause for congratulation.

Younger Artists Completed

Mr. Ballantine, who at present is instructor of music at Harvard University, wrote the four parts of his orchestral suite for voice and orchestra, in which he set four of Lilla Cabot Perry's translations of Greek lyrics. The poems are severally entitled, "On a Statue of Aphrodite by the Seashore," "The Tomb of Sophocles," "Unloose Your Cables," and "Nocturne." Later an arrangement was made for voice and piano. Finally that produced at Peterboro.

By far the most agreeable of the four movements is the first. But all four are admirably scored, fluently written, colorful in orchestration, and worthy of further hearings. Their spirit is classic, and while the composer possesses a keen feeling for the modern orchestra, he avoids those paths that are of the ultra-modern or the futuristic.

Award was made, Monday evening, of the federation's young artist prizes for piano, violin, and vocal excellence. Contestants were eliminated through state and district competitions, and the prize-winners of these appeared in competition in Peterboro before screened judges. The winners were: Piano, Arthur Klein, a resident of New York City; violin, Terry Ferrell, of Wichita, Kansas; and voice, Miss Ruth M. Hutchinson of Los Angeles, California. Each prize consisted of \$150 in cash.

NEW LOS ANGELES ORCHESTRA

LOS ANGELES, California.—The reorganization scheme of the orchestra situation here through the formation of a new organization to be called the Philharmonic, includes the acquisition of the symphony library of Yvette Gilibert. Financial backing with a guarantee of \$100,000 has been secured.

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THE HOME FORUM



Side channels of the Mississippi

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dangle, Puff, and Sneer

[From Sheridan's "The Critic, or, A Tragedy Rehearsed."] ACT II

Scene 1—The theater before the curtain. (Enter Dangle, Puff, and Sneer.)

Puff. No, no sir; what Shakespeare says of actors may be better applied to the purpose of plays; they ought to be the abstract and brief chronicles of the time. Therefore when history, and particularly the history of our own

country, furnishes anything like a case in point, to the time in which an author writes, if he knows his own interest, he will take advantage of it; so, sir, I call my tragedy "The Spanish Armada"; and have laid the scene before Tilbury Fort.

Scene 2—Tilbury Fort. (Two sentinels discovered asleep.)

Dangle. Tilbury Fort! Very fine, indeed!

Puff. Now, what do you think I open with?

Sneer. Faith, I can't guess—

Puff. A clock. — Hark! — (Clock strikes.) I open with a clock striking to beget an awful attention in the audience; it also marks the time, which is 4 o'clock in the morning, and saves a description of the rising sun, and a great deal about gilding the eastern hemisphere.

Dangle. But pray, are the watchmen to be asleep?

Puff. Fast as watchmen.

Sneer. Isn't that odd, though, at such an alarming crisis?

Puff. To be sure it is—but smaller things must give way to a striking scene, at the opening; that's a rule.

And the case is, that two great men are coming to this very spot to begin the piece; now, it is not to be supposed that they would open their lips, if these fellows were watching them; so, egad, I must either have them sent off their posts, or set them asleep.

Sneer. Oh, that accounts for it. But tell us, who are these coming?

Puff. These are they—Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Christopher Hatton. You'll know Sir Christopher by his turning out his toes—famous, you know, for his dancing. I like to preserve all the little traits of character.

Now attend.

(Enter Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Christopher Hatton.)

Sir Chris. True, gallant Raleigh!

Dangle. What, had they been talking before?

Puff. Oh, yes; all the way as they came along. (To the actors) I beg pardon, gentlemen, but these are particular friends of mine, whose remarks may be of great service to us. (To Sneer and Dangle) Don't mind interrupting them whenever anything strikes you.

Sir Chris. True, gallant Raleigh! But oh, thou champion of thy country's fame,

There is a question which I yet must ask;

A question which I never ask'd before—

What mean these mighty armaments? This general muster? And this throng of chiefs?

Sneer. Pray, Mr. Puff, how came Sir Christopher Hatton never to ask that question before?

Puff. What, before the play began?—how could he?

Dangle. That's true, I faith!

Puff. But you will hear what he thinks of the matter.

Sir Chris. Alas! my noble friend, when I behold

Yon tented plains in martial symmetry

Array'd; when I count o'er yon glittering lines

Of crested warriors, where the proud steeds neigh,

And valor-breathing trumpets shrill appeal,

Responsive vibrate on my listening ear;

When virgin majesty herself I view,

Like her protecting Pallas, veill'd in steel,

With graceful confidence exhort to arms!

When, briefly, all I hear or see hears stamp

Of martial vigilance, and stern defense,

I cannot but surmise—forgive, my friend,

If the conjecture's rash—I cannot but

Surmise the state some danger apprehends!

Sneer. A very cautious conjecture that.

Puff. Yes, that's his character; not to give an opinion but on secure grounds. Now, then.

Sir Chris. O most accomplish'd Christopher!

Puff. He calls him by his Christian name, to show that they are on the most familiar terms.

Sir Chris. O most accomplish'd Christopher! I find

Thy stanch sagacity still tracks the future.

In the fresh print of the o'erthrown past.

Puff. Figurative!

Sir Chris. Thy fears are just.

Sir Chris. But where? whence? when? and what?

The danger is—methinks I fain would learn.

Sir Chris. You know, my friend, scarce two revolving suns

And three revolving moons, have closed their course

Since haughty Philip, in despite of peace,

With hostile hand hath struck at England's trade.

Sir Chris. I know it well.

Sir Chris. Philip, you know, is proud Iberia's King.

Sir Chris. He is.

Sir Chris. You know, besides, his boasted armada

With purpose to invade these realms—

Sir Chris. Is sailed,

Sir Chris. While the Iberian Admiral's chief hope,

His darling son—

Sir Chris. Perdo Whiskerandos hight—

Sir Chris. The same—by chance a prisoner has been taken

And in this fort of Tilbury—

Sir Chris. Is now

Confined—'tis true, and oft from yon tall turret's top

I've marked the youthful Spaniard's haughty mien—

Unconquer'd, though in chains.

Sir Chris. You also know—

Dangle. Mr. Puff, as he knows all this, why does Sir Walter go on telling him?

Puff. But the audience are not supposed to know anything of the matter, are they?

Sneer. True; but I think you manage ill; for there certainly appears no reason why Sir Walter should be so communicative.

Puff. Now, that is one of the most ungrateful observations I ever heard!—for the less inducement he has to tell all this, the more, I think, you ought to be obliged to him; for I am sure you'd know nothing of the matter without it.

Dangle. That's very true, upon my word.

Puff. But you will find he was not going on.

Sir Chris. Enough, enough—'tis plain—and I no more

Am in amazement lost!

Puff. Here, now, you see, Sir Christopher did not, in fact, ask any one question for his own information.

Sneer. No, indeed; he has been a most disinterested curiosity!

Dangle. Really, I find we are very much obliged to them both.

Puff. To be sure you are.

Music

Music is in all growing things;

And underneath the silky wings

Of smallest insects there is stirred

A pulse of air that may be heard;

Earth's silence lives, and throbs, and sings.

—George Parsons Lathrop.

By the fields of wheat and the fields of corn,

By forest and isles I flow.

Now shadowed by dusk, now mirror of morn.

Far down to the sea I go.

I join the mirth of a thousand rills

That laugh in the meadows and dance on the hills.

My song the path of the spring-time thrills

And the tide of the pathless snow. . . .

By the deep bayou and the broad lagoon.

By the ranch and the range I roll;

The silver sheen of the southern moon

I throw the seas as toll.

I offer the delta gateways wide

In my rush to the deep, and, side by side

And hand in hand with the welcoming tide

I reach my journey's goal.

—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

Emily Brontë's Verse

Of a great deal of Emily Brontë's verse, very much the same must be said as of that of her sisters. It bears

the stamp of character as clearly, and her character was the rarest and most

impressive of them all. But in doing this it does no more than confirm

without notably emphasizing, facts which have been evident from every

word that has been written of her from the time of Charlotte's letters.

Again, we have to keep our minds clear as to our demands. Impressive

and heroic character is of inestimable value in the world's business, but if

Emily's work did no more than bear witness to such character, her distinction

would be a far commoner thing than it actually is. And there is much of her verse that does hardly

anything more than this. We say hardly, since there is often, even in

her poorest work, an undeveloped but not wholly uninteresting instinct for

rhythmic individuality. . . .

There is from the beginning a development of the qualities we have

mentioned; but not until 1841, when she was twenty-three, do we find any

thing more than the hint that here is a sincerely intentioned talent that

might in a fortunate moment expand into poetic intensity. . . .

And in less than a year we have "A Day Dream," simple indeed, and

not of uniform certainty in its flight, but showing an athletic imagination

coming into its own. . . . Thereafter we have a poet also who is never sure of

proving herself for long together, but who repeatedly achieves the note that

makes her rank secure against any challenge.—John Drinkwater.

In the Maine Wilderness

What is most striking in the Maine wilderness is the continuousness of the forest, with fewer open glades and

intervals than you had imagined. Except the few burnt lands, the narrow

intervals on the rivers, the bare tops of the high mountains, and the lakes

and streams, the forest is uninterrupted. It is even more grim and

wild than you had anticipated, a damp and intricate wilderness, in the spring

wet and miry. The aspect of the country, indeed, is universally stern

and savage, excepting the distant views of the forest from the hills, and

the lake prospects, which are mild and civilizing in a degree.

The lakes are something which you are unprepared for; they lie so high up, exposed to the light, and the forest is diminished to a fine fringe on

their edges, with here and there a blue mountain like amethyst jewels set round some jewel of the first water,—so anterior, so superior, to all the changes that are to take place on their shores, even now civil and refined, and fair as they ever can be. These are not the artificial forests of an English king, a royal preserve, merely. Here prevail no forest laws but those of nature. The aborigines have never been dispossessed, nor nature deforested.

It is a country full of evergreen trees, of mossy silver birches and watery maples, the ground dotted with insipid red berries, and strewn with damp and moss-grown rocks,—a country diversified with innumerable lakes and rapid streams, peopled with trout, salmon, shad, and pickerel, and other fishes; the forest resounding at rare intervals with the note of the chickadee, the blue-jay, and the woodpecker, the scream of the fish-hawk, and the eagle, the laugh of the loon, and the whistle of ducks along the solitary streams. . . . Who shall describe the inexpressible tenderness of the grim forest, where Nature, though it be mid-winter, is ever in her spring, where the moss-grown trees are not old, but seem to enjoy a perpetual youth; and blissful, innocent Nature, like a serene infant, is too happy to make a noise, except by a few tinkling, hissing birds and trickling rills?—Thoreau.

The Problem of Sin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no problem in the whole world which has puzzled, divided, and angered humanity more than that of the meaning of sin. The Calvinist separated the sheep from the goats, those predestined to salvation from those predestined to be damned. The Muhammadan, with all the Calvinist's belief in fatality, characteristically omitted his acidity, and dismissed the whole question with a shrug of the shoulders and the word, "Kismet." The Roman Catholic accepts the doctrine of grace, the Lutheran that of faith. It was reserved to the philosopher Spinoza to define evil as a local expression of good.

All these creeds, which are Christian, were evolved by their authors from the Bible, and only, of course, represent a mere fraction of the doctrinal variation of the past nineteen centuries in Christendom. When, therefore, Mrs. Eddy approached the question of sin, in her teaching of Christian Science, she approached the storm center, curious as the expression must sound, of Christian theology.

Mrs. Eddy's premises were utterly unshakable, for they were wrought into the rock of Principle. God, she explained, was the name given by men to omnipresent good, omniscient Mind, omnipotent Truth. By general admission, then, God was infinite good, infinite intelligence, infinite power, infinite Mind, infinite Truth, infinite Life, infinite Love, infinite Spirit or Soul, in a word, infinite Principle. Now, this being so, evil is and can be only a limited belief in a negation, and so, speaking absolutely, must be scientifically unreal. Evil, in short, is the counterfeit of or the lie about God, Truth. Therefore, when Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he simply meant that a knowledge of absolute Truth, of absolute good, of God, would free a man from a belief in the lie or counterfeit of evil, and so expose its nothingness. This, absolute knowledge of Truth is, then, what the Greek text of the New Testament means by the recurring phrase, a scientific knowledge of God.

Evil, then, is a lie. But since it is impossible to tell a lie about nothing, every statement about evil must be a lie about God. Moreover, God is infinite, and infinity leaves no room for anything else, consequently every statement of evil must be an imaginary statement. But, the human mind insists, the very fact that a statement is imaginary necessitates the admission that an imaginative source exists. Of course, relatively speaking, it does, and this source is the human mind, itself the counterfeit of the divine Mind, God. This human mind, then, is the source of evil, just as the divine Mind is the source of good. But the human in every case is the lie about the divine. And this, surely, is what Jesus meant when he said, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."

So it comes to this. Jesus speaking to the people of the East, in a language which would be understandable to them, personified evil as the devil, and made the ideas of the evil mind the children of evil, just as the ideas of divine Mind are spoken of as the sons and daughters of God, good. But Jesus knew perfectly well that evil was only a false belief, because he was demonstrating the fact every day. Therefore, he insisted on the fact that evil was unreal, a lie, that it did not, as he put it, exist in Truth, for the simple reason that there was no Truth in it. And that in which there is no Truth is a lie, and so unreal.

It is here that the problem of sin quite naturally emerges, for sin scientifically is the acceptance of a lie, qualified, humanly speaking, by the ignorance or the deliberation of the acceptor. Mrs. Eddy makes this quite clear, on page 264 of Science and Health, where she writes, "Sin is unsustained by Truth, and sickness and death were overcome by Jesus, who proved them to be forms of error."

Regarded absolutely, then, the acceptance of any lie is sin, inasmuch as it is ignorance of Truth. It is a man's essential business to understand Truth, and he can no more plead ignorance of Truth as a reason for denying God, than he can plead ignorance of the laws of the land as an excuse for breaking those laws. So long as a man is ignorant of the rules of mathematics, he will fail to work out the problems of mathematics. The world may condole with him, but that will not help him to become a mathematician. In the same way ignorance of divine Principle will never help to make a metaphysician. The human mind may lavish pity on the individual, but sin, sickness, sorrow, and death will be his portion, so long as his ignorance remains.

Once more, in the realm of absolute Science, it is altogether impossible to separate sickness, sorrow, and death from sin. But in the world of dreams, the counterfeit world of Spirit, a man has to be educated out of his belief in the lie, and so, for the purpose of education, the absolute scientific statement is qualified to the extent that a distinction is made between the deliberate acceptance of a lie, and the ignorant belief in one. The difference, for the sake

Salisbury Shops

But the shops. First of all there were the jewelers' shops, with all the treasures of the earth displayed therein, and such large silver watches hanging up in every pane of glass that if they were anything but first-rate goods it certainly was not because the works could decently complain of want of room. In good sooth, they were big enough, and perhaps, as the saying is, ugly enough, to be the most correct of all mechanical performers. In Mr. Pinch's eyes, however, they were smaller than Geneva ware; and when he saw one . . . announced as a repeater, gifted with the uncommon power of striking every quarter of an hour inside the pocket of its happy owner, he almost wished that he were rich enough to buy it.

But what were even gold and silver, precious stones and clock work, to the bookshops, whence a pleasant smell of paper freshly pressed came issuing forth, awaking instant recollections of some new grammar he had at school, long time ago, with "Master Pinch, Grove House Academy," inscribed in faultless handwriting on the fly-leaf! That whiff of Russia leather, too, and all those rows on rows of columns neatly ranged within, what happiness! . . . And in the window were the spick-and-span new works from London, with the title-pages, and sometimes even the first page of the first chapter, laid wide open—tempting unwary men to begin to read the book, and then, in the impossibility of turning over, to rush blindly in and buy it! Here, too, were the dainty frontispiece and trim vignette, pointing like hand-posts on the outskirts of great cities to the rich stock of incident beyond; and store of books, with many a grave portrait and time-honored name, whose matter he knew well, and would have given mines to have, in any form, upon the narrow shelf beside his bed at Mr. Pecksniff's. What a heart-breaking shop it was!

There was another—not quite so bad at first, but still a trying shop—where children's books were sold, and where poor Robinson Crusoe stood alone in his might, with dog and hatchet, goat-skin cap, and fowling-piece, calmly surveying Philip Quarrel and the host of imitators round him, and calling Mr. Pinch to witness that he, of all the crowd, impressed one solitary footprint on the shore of boyish memory, whereof the tread of generations should not stir the lightest grain of sand. And there too were the Persian tales, with flying chests and students of enchanted books shut up for years in caverns. . . . and there the mighty talisman, the rare "Arabian Nights," which matchless wonders, coming fast on Mr. Pinch's mind, did so rub up and chafe that wonderful lamp within him, that when he turned his face toward the busy street, a crowd of phantoms waited on his pleasure, and he lived again, with new delight, the happy days before the Pecksniff era.—From "Martin Chuzzlewit" (Chapter V).

Calendar

Spring will come soon—there comes an end of snowing;

Summer her golden melody will bring,

Rich autumn's fires come glowing,

Then follows winter, ere another spring.

Ah, filmy flowers, you are overflowing

The meadows; and the sky will lift the wing

Of many a bird who seeks you blindly,

Knowing

Summer her golden melody will bring,

Color, and flame, and fragrance; these will fling

Themselves on crest and lowland, gayly showing

How high the unspoken tide of joy can swim;

Rich autumn's gorgeous fires come glowing, glowing,

Till they burn brown and low, their ardor showing.

Their passion at its final evening; Over the fields the withering blasts come blowing;

Then follows winter, ere another spring. . . .

—Clement Wood.

Reality

Hast thou not glimpses, in the twilight here,

Of mountains where immortal morn prevails?

—Bryant.

of explanation, may be summed up in the fact of commission or of omission. From one end to the other of her teaching, Mrs. Eddy is careful to put the human distinction between the lie of sickness and the lie of sin in a way that cannot be mistaken or misrepresented. "Both sin and sickness," she writes, on page 461 of Science and Health, "are error, and Truth is their remedy. The truth regarding error is, that error is not true, hence it is unreal. To prove scientifically the error or unreality of sin, you must first see the claim of sin, and then destroy it. Whereas, to prove scientifically the error or unreality of disease, you must mentally unsee the disease; then you will not feel it, and it is destroyed." Nevertheless Mrs. Eddy, again and again, brings out the absolute metaphysical fact all through her writings, the fact that to believe in aught but God is sin. Thus, on pages 428-9, she explains that to believe in death is sin: "It is a sin to believe that aught can overpower omnipotent and eternal Life, and this Life must be brought to light by the understanding that there is no death, as well as by other graces of Spirit."

Thus Mrs. Eddy grasped and made plain to human understanding what for centuries humanity had described as the mystery of sin. And in doing this she made plain also the relation of the sinner to sin.

Summer Afternoon

Far in hollow mountain cañons Brood, with purple-folded pinions, Flocks of drowsy distance-colors on their nests.

And the bare, round slopes, for forests Have cloud-shadows, floating forests. On their breasts. . . .

Even the flowerless acacia Is one flower, such slender stature, With its latticed leaves a-tremble in the sun;

They have shower-drops for blossoms, Quivering globes of diamond blossoms, Every one. . . .

Half the birds are wild with singing, And the rest with rhythmic winging Sing in melody of motion to the sight; Every little sparrow twitters, Cheerily chirps, and cheeps, and twitters

His delight.

—Edward Rowland Sill.

Hourly Pictures

To the attentive eye, each moment of the year has its own beauty; and in the same field it beholds every hour a picture that was never seen before.—Emerson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Sancho Panzas of Drink

IF THERE be such a thing as bolshevism, definable in the light and airy language of those who consider all change from their own particular shibboleth anarchical in tendency and immoral in conception, it is to be found nowhere in a more undiluted form than amongst those who, like a certain clerical exponent of the virtues of liberty in the purlieu of New York, have discovered that it is abominable and unregenerate to break the law if you are starving, but entirely justifiable and commendable if you have a thirst. The hunger it is true may be the result of hard work or of want of work, but the thirst may be the result of sheer appetite or artificially produced by salted bloater, nevertheless the loaf of bread must be left in the basket of the baker, but the drink may be purchased from the underground kitchen or the bootlegger. Truly wonderful, says the professor, is the result of the point of view.

Now it is to be feared that such reasoning would be lost on the untutored Bolshevik. He is as a rule a plain man, who, if his detractors are to be listened to, is more open to assimilate the argument of the brickbat than that of the Jesuit. His dislike of law is congenital and profound, and anybody who will supply him with an excuse or an argument for breaking it, he is bound to regard sympathetically at least. For property, whether lay or clerical, he is represented as having no respect, and, holding such views, he is at least as likely to lay violent hands on his neighbor's glass of beer as on his toast. Therefore it is surely advisable, for his own sake, that that neighbor should not dwell too strongly on incitements to ignore or frustrate the prohibition legislation. "The Bolshevik person," to quote the chaste phrase, was it not of Mr. Wells? may take the encouragement too seriously, and, being of a simple and primitive nature, may even go further, and extend his industry in the region of bank balances and communion plate. In which case he might prove to have the best of the argument not only logically but actually.

Nor is this in any way a fancy or a highly colored picture, much less is it a caricature. It is, as a matter of fact, something unpleasantly like what is reported to have occurred in Russia. In the Russia of the Revolution the apostles of drink began, as who should not in a free country, by ignoring the restrictions on alcohol, and flinging open the doors of the vodka stores to a people whose "liberty to indulge a natural desire" had been interfered with by the government. All that followed was not only natural but inevitable. It was like a certain incident in the history of Kieff, as described in a well-known ballad,

"That night the theaters were free,
And the conduits they ran Malvoisie."

Unfortunately there is always a tomorrow in these matters. And, on the tomorrow, during the Revolution, they threw open the doors of the banks and the churches, and the gold and the communion plate vanished with the vodka into the gutter.

The moral is a very simple one, as simple as any of those to an Ingoldsby Legend—only true. The world is a conflicting mass not of physical but of mental forces. Little by little the positive force of good has come, in varying degrees, to dominate the negation of evil. Abraham demonstrated something of what this means when he turned from polytheism to monotheism; Moses when he bound the animality of human nature with the Ten Commandments. The opening of the Christian era was the moment when, to the human consciousness, good obtained its stranglehold on evil. Evil, of course, has fought incessantly ever since, but always a losing battle. One of the most powerful of its arms has been alcohol, and it has in consequence struggled desperately to keep the lights of the saloon burning, and the vats of the brewery fermenting. Every man, therefore, who today stands actively by alcohol in the battle makes himself, consciously or unconsciously, a squire of evil, and arms it daily for the fight, when he goes out like a modern Goliath, with a bottle in one hand and a jug in the other, to tempt the people.

In the old days of the coronation of the kings, in the Abbey at Westminster, the champion used to ride in full armor into the Great Hall, and fling down his gauntlet in challenge to any one of those whom Mr. Barney Maguire would doubtless have dismissed as a "bould traitour or infanior craythur." This office, or rather the ceremony of the champion to the king, which died out in England after the accession of the First Gentleman in Europe, when it became merely theatrical, is being now zealously undertaken by the champions of "King Drink." It is such champions who, with amazing irresponsibility, are inciting their neighbors to ignore or break the law, to keep open their saloon, to go on brewing strong drink. So irresponsible are they that they seem utterly unconscious of the danger of the tumultuous Bolshevik beginning to argue, on the simple basis that what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, that it is legitimate to throw a brickbat through their windows. Therefore they would, perhaps, be well advised in ceasing to constitute themselves the Sancho Panzas of the bottle.

The organism of law and order is, at all times, far too nicely balanced to make it advisable to interfere with it. It rests ultimately on the consent of the governed. But if the governed are going to grant themselves license to incite to a breach of the law whenever the law becomes personally objectionable to them, then the only persons who are going to be the gainers are the Bolsheviks, if any one likes to term them so, whose ultimate object is the disruption of law and order, in the hope that anarchy may lead to plunder. The art of how to eat your cake and yet to have it is one the possibility of which has never

yet been demonstrated as a practical actuality. What has been demonstrated millions of times is the danger of undermining any organization or edifice which it is desired to keep sound. It is the tiny hole, through which the drops of water first percolate, which if not stopped up becomes the eventual cause of the sweeping away of the mightiest dam.

The South Schleswig Question

MUCH more than appears on the surface is certainly to be found in the circumstances which have attended the settlement, so far as it has gone, of the South Schleswig question. Occupied with so many issues of tremendous importance, the allied world has been apt, not unnaturally, to pass over the Schleswig question as one of no particular significance. It read with satisfaction in the official summary of the peace treaty, published in the early part of May, that the great wrong of 1864 was to be righted, in so far as that, today, is possible, and it was inclined to regard the subsequent debate between the German delegates and the Peace Conference as to the zones of voting in the plebiscite by which the question of future government was to be decided as a matter of detail of no great importance.

Now, shorn of its technicalities, the position is this. Holstein, always pronounced German, is today almost entirely German, and there is no desire on the part of Denmark to see the province restored to her dominions. Schleswig, in the south, is very German, but steadily becomes more Danish as one moves north, until, at last, the German element is practically eliminated. In order to meet this condition, under the terms of the peace treaty, the province was divided into three zones, running east and west, and, in these three zones, the population was to decide by secret vote under which government, Danish or German, it desired to live. The German Government, in its reply to the peace conditions, whilst accepting the plebiscite in the two northern zones, strongly objected to a plebiscite in the southern zone, insisting that any proposal to change the government of the southernmost part of Schleswig was to do more than the Danish Government demanded or desired. How the Peace Conference received this protest; what additional arguments it heard; and what negotiations, if any, it conducted with the Danish Government on the matter are not known. The fact remains, however, that amongst the concessions made to Germany in the allied reply to the German note was "the omission of the third zone of the Schleswig plebiscite."

At first, this looked like a simple concession to Germany, made as the result of the German protest. A recent statement by the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. Scavenius, however, makes it clear that the Peace Conference was largely influenced, in coming to the decision it did on the matter, by the attitude of Copenhagen. Denmark, Mr. Scavenius plainly intimates, has no desire whatever to have the third zone, and he explains at once his government's attitude and the Peace Conference's decision by disclosing the remarkable fact that, whilst the German Government was protesting against the inclusion of the third zone in the plebiscite, the Germans of southern Schleswig were in Paris pressing their claims to inclusion, in order, as Mr. Scavenius puts it, "to gain admission for themselves into Denmark."

What all this means is not, as yet, at all clear. It is plain from Mr. Scavenius' statement that Copenhagen was highly opposed to and distrustful of a large German element in the new Denmark, and that the Danish Government more than suspected that there was a very strong ulterior motive behind the eagerness of these south Schleswig Germans to become Danish citizens. At the same time it is difficult to reconcile the attitude of the German Schleswigers in Paris and the attitude of official Berlin. Was the German of South Schleswig seeking, at the eleventh hour, possibly with the full approval of Berlin, to constitute himself the advance guard of a new German campaign of "penetration"? "In restless labor," declares the Deutsche Zeitung, commenting on the signing of the peace treaty, "the German people will again strive to attain the place among the nations of the world to which it is entitled. Then vengeance for the disgrace of 1919!" Speculation on the matter is at present idle, but it is well to be alert and watchful. Germany, as far as there is any evidence to show, has not changed.

American Socialist Contest

INTEREST in the political activities of the Socialists in the United States is likely to be centered largely, during the next few months, on the State of Michigan. The occasion of this attention is the question whether the Socialist Party in the State mentioned shall be controlled by the "right wingers," who still stand for moderation and for gaining political ends through agitation, the ballot box, and legislation, or by the "left wingers," who say they want social and industrial revolution, brought about through violence, and the sooner the better. The Socialist Party in Michigan, at a recent state convention, indirectly aligned itself with the "left wingers," and as a result of this action the entire Socialist organization in the State was declared expelled from the National Socialist Party, at a meeting of the National Socialist Executive Committee, in Chicago, on May 26. Now word has reached national Socialist headquarters that the Michigan Socialist radicals, ignoring their alleged expulsion, are preparing to present a state ticket in the fall elections. So the national organization proposes to go into Michigan this summer and reorganize the party throughout the State. There is an odd sound about the expression "regular orthodox Socialist Party," but such is the designation under which the national organization plans, according to reports, to seek to crush the "left wing" element. It is expected that if the "left wing" section loses, Michigan will have a new radical, revolutionary organization, which will be formed by the "left wingers."

Unanimity seems to be a thing almost unknown in Socialist groups, large or small, and there were two dissenters among the national committee when it was voted to expel the Michigan state organization, according to the minutes of the meeting as published in The Chicago

Socialist. The minority report adds interest to the contest by declaring that the national executive committee is not competent to judge this question fairly, since the personal political fortunes of so many members are involved. It also contends that no committee of fifteen has power to expel a state organization embracing 5000 members, but that such power rests with the membership. The ground on which the executive committee took its action, according to the published minutes, was that the Michigan organization had adopted two amendments to its constitution—which were in violation of the national party constitution.

These details concerning the Socialist situation in Michigan are of greater importance than appears on the surface, because the case is evidently somewhat typical, since the "left wing" groups in various other states also show an inclination to break away from the moderate forces. Thus many people interested look upon the contest in Michigan as amounting to a test on which the solidarity of the entire national Socialist Party depends. For the general public there is some satisfaction to be derived from changing conditions within the Socialist Party in the United States, because indications are discernible that among its members, as among nearly all other elements of the population, profitable lessons have been learned from the war. The more closely observant and thoughtful, for instance, have watched with something like wonder, and certainly with pleasure, the achievements of the new British Labor Party, organized for political action. They have seen accomplished in weeks and months things which years of agitation had failed to bring to pass, and this element of the American Socialist Party, cognizant of the new and important problems precipitated in the United States following the war, believe that all that is needed here is a more intensive and conscious organization than now obtains of the Socialist Party, with more clean-cut issues and a more determined campaign for reform legislation. There are in Michigan, however, as there are in other states, some Socialists who have been fascinated by the information that in Russia the laws and customs of centuries have been overturned in a day, and expression given to class feeling and views which had been stifled for generations. Many such, although exactly how many no one now knows, are more or less inclined to follow in the footsteps of Russia. It is they who, after the custom in legislative bodies in countries from which many of them have come, designate themselves as the "left wing," or, as people more at home in the United States would say, radicals.

It will surely do no harm for the Socialists of the United States to form in groups defined according to the divergent views here outlined. These views are too clearly opposite and conflicting to be entertained by members of any single political organization, and, from the standpoint of the public, it is well to have organizations known by their right names, and for what they really are. The Socialist Party, if it really wishes to be a party worthy the respect of the American people, should at this time look well to its Americanism, for, in more than a small degree, the attention of the Nation is upon it.

Mrs. Siddons and "The Tragic Muse"

ALL the world of picture buyers, and a great army outside that world, were set talking, the other day, when it became known that the famous picture of Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse," Sir Joshua Reynolds' masterpiece, was to come into the market. It was not only the passing interest in the change of hands of one of the world's greatest pictures that caused and causes the stir, but that the Tragic Muse, to those who are familiar with it and its story, recalls one of the most picturesque stretches of English social history. In the days when Sir Joshua Reynolds led the great Sarah to the painting platform in his studio, bidding her ascend her "undisputed throne," and graciously bestow upon him "some idea of the Tragic Muse," London was still not too big for every one to know every one else, and, every day, in coffee-house or club, the great world of art and literature, in the broadest meaning of those terms, met and discussed the universe. In those days nothing could be done in a corner; everything was done in the open, and when Mrs. Siddons sat to Sir Joshua Reynolds for the Tragic Muse it was one of the stories of the hour.

The idea of an actress personifying the Tragic Muse had, as one writer puts it, been in the air ever since Garrick's Jubilee, and, in that character, Romney, in 1771, painted Mrs. Yates. In various provincial jubilee revivals, Mrs. Inchbold, in her acting days walked, as she describes it, "in the always complimentary part of the Tragic Muse." Mrs. Barry, at Drury Lane, and Mrs. Bellamy, simultaneously, at Covent Garden, had each supported this rôle at the first London revivals, in 1769, of the Stratford celebration. Mrs. Siddons, the great master of tragedy, as the Tragic Muse was, therefore, inevitable.

With Reynolds the picture was a labor of the most profound admiration. For years he had studied, and deeply appreciated, Mrs. Siddons' wonderful talent. "He always sat in the orchestra," writes Mrs. Siddons, in her autobiographical Memoranda, "and in that place were to be seen, O glorious constellation! Burke, Gibbon, Sheridan, Windham, and though last not least, the illustrious Fox. All these great men would often visit my dressing room, after the play, to make their bows, and honor me with their applause. I must repeat, O glorious day!" And so in the year 1783 the great work was begun. There was, Mrs. Siddons herself has left record, no posing about it, that is to say, no sundry efforts to discover the most effective attitude. In response to Sir Joshua's grand invitation, already quoted, she walked up the steps and instantly seated herself "in the attitude in which the Tragic Muse now appears."

One day when the picture was almost complete, and the great actress and the great painter were viewing it together, Mrs. Siddons stooped down to examine what she supposed had been a piece of classic embroidery on her dress. It proved to be some lettering, painted in the gold border of the drapery, and it ran "Joshua Reynolds pinxit 1784." And then came Sir Joshua's famous remark to the great lady, as he said with a courtly bow,

"Madam, I could not lose the honor this opportunity afforded me of going down to posterity on the hem of your garment." Sir Joshua was wont to declare, too, that the colors of the portrait would never fade so long as the canvas held together. That was over 135 years ago, and the Tragic Muse shows no sign of falsifying Sir Joshua's prediction.

Notes and Comments

AMONG the many good stories to be found in Mrs. Clement Scott's recently published *Recollections of her husband* is one which relates how Arthur Sullivan and Sir Alexander Mackenzie found a house to which they were invited, but the number of which they had forgotten. Sir Alexander protested that all he knew was that the doorkeeper was E. flat. So "away they went kicking the doorkeepers along the row," until, at last, Arthur Sullivan exclaimed: "Here we are, this is E. flat!" And, writes Mrs. Clement Scott, it was the house right enough. Another story gives a glimpse of Sir Herbert Tree going off to Brighton, and demanding abstractedly at the book-keeping office: "Give me some tickets, please." "What station do you want?" asked the clerk. "What stations have you got?" retorted Tree.

THE continuing popularity of Longfellow's poem about the boy who bore "mid snow and ice the banner with a strange device, although there are doubtless many who think the poem forgotten, is shown by the reprinting of an odd item concerning its origin which somebody has recalled and contributed to an American newspaper. Longfellow, it is said, got his first thought of the poem by happening one day to see the seal of the State of New York, a shield with the rising sun and the motto "Excelsior" in heraldic Latin. The image came to him of a youth climbing an Alpine pass with a pennant bearing the motto, affixed to his alpenstock, but the large and waving banner which appeared in illustrations of the poem is said to have been an "interpretation" by the illustrators. The verses struck a responsive chord in the imagination of readers, and were reprinted even in a Hebrew translation. While this happened nearly fifty years ago, there is still a lively interest in the poem.

How many of those who mingle with the daily stream of traffic passing from Fleet Street to Charing Cross, and from Blackfriars to Westminster pause to reflect, once in a while, that their pathway lies through the historic precincts of His Majesty's Manor and Liberty of the Savoy; and, again, how many of those who do are aware that within those precincts, usually in the vestry of St. Clement Danes nowadays, there has assembled year by year, in unbroken succession, that very same Court Leet through which the community as a whole administered criminal justice in Saxon days?

Most of the ancient court's former functions have now passed into other hands, but it still retains that of supervising the upkeep of the boundary marks of the Manor, and in the Liberty of the Savoy, whose history is an epitome of that of London itself, the beating of the bounds by the old jury with the Beadle at their head is no simple matter. The Lyceum stage, for instance, has to be invaded for the inspection of one of the boundary marks bearing the royal arms. Another has to be sought in a cellar in Child's Bank, and a third under a stone block on the lawn of the Middle Temple. Then there is another by Cleopatra's Needle, and still another in Burleigh Street marks the site of the old home of the Cecils.

THE long-nosed god of Yucatan has taken his permanent place at the capital of the United States, where he stands visible on one of the panels of the finished section of the jade fence which is being built around the Aztec Garden of the Pan-American grounds. The jade fence will be one of the most interesting objects in Washington, its fifty-four panels decorated with designs taken from the religion, sculpture, and architecture of civilizations that had their day in America before Columbus had ever thought of trying to reach the other side of the world by boldly crossing the Atlantic. The jade fence, in fact, will be an illustrated history of American aboriginal life and art, long-nosed god and all. The setting up of the first section coincided happily with the visit of President Pessoa to Washington, and gave him yet another pleasant memory of the United States to take back to Brazil.

IT is the nine-year-old Daisy Ashford who has caused all this pother about spelling Visitor with an "e" or an "o." People are writing to the papers about it. Some support Daisy in her use of the "e" in "The Young Visitors." They say that both Dickens and Macaulay spelled it so on certain occasions. The controversy has brought into the lists the editor of The Southport Visitor, who says that the last word of the title of his paper has been spelt with an "e" ever since its first appearance, seventy-five years ago. He says he has a good deal of trouble with people who insist that it is misspelt. But he refutes them with Shakespeare and Johnson. Readers of Daisy Ashford who thought the joke began with the title of her book will have to wait until they reach the first line of the first chapter. They won't have to wait much longer.

A voice newly and unexpectedly added, although it first spoke in Spain sixteen years ago, to the American total for prohibition is that of Vincente Blasco Ibañez, whose novel "La Bodega," "The Fruit of the Vine," is now being read in the United States. The translation falls pat with the present discussion of the relative injury done by different kinds of alcoholic beverages; and it brings no comfort to those who are arguing for the "harmlessness" of "light wines and beer." Here, indeed, is an answer to those who like to refer to the wine-drinking habit of Europe to prove the custom in no way undesirable. A "bodega" is a sort of warehouse for wine, and Ibañez, says a reviewer, "sees this wine shed or warehouse with its tiers of casks or bottles as a mighty, sinister presence striking its roots deep into the soil, breathing destruction, and with its heavy hand crushing the poor and helpless into deeper misery."